THE SURVEY

VOL. LXIV, No. 10 MIDMONTHLY August 15, 1930

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The Gist Of It

IT is not only the great industrial centers that are called on to foot the bills for wide-spread industrial unemployment in this country. The shadow of the hard times that follow shut-down and lay-off is creeping over communities remote from railroads and factories. What the present slack in mining, transportation and manufacture means to scattered little settlements in the Appalachian Mountains, how part-time in Detroit cuts into the corn-bread ration in Kentucky cabins and leaves children hungry along Muncie's Creek is told (page 422) by MARY BRECKINRIDGE, R.N., director of the Frontier Nursing Service at Wendover, Leslie County, Kentucky.

IN the intervals of his job as general secretary of the Family Service Organization at Louisville, Kentucky, PAUL L. BENJAMIN sometimes writes verses, usually growing out of some phase of the day's work. Page 423.

HOW much corporations contribute when the hat goes round for organized community welfare services, and whether corporations as donors to community chests are increasing in number and amounts, are some of the questions answered in a recent study of corporate giving by the National Bureau of Economic Research. PROFESSOR ARTHUR J. TODD of Northwestern University breaks in on a New England holiday to review the report, page 424.

THE story of frowsy Eva and her box of rouge, page 426, is told by ELLEN KEARNS, assistant in the publicity department of the A.I.C.P.

SOME of the possibilities and problems involved in the use of public works to cut down the wide swings of the business cycle are considered, page 427. Here the study made by Leo Wolman for the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes is reviewed by AARON DIRECTOR, now working on the Swarthmore Unemployment Study. Formerly educational director of the Portland Labor College, Mr. Director will go to the University of Chicago in the fall as a member of the economics department.

LIKE its sister organization, the Westchester Park Commission, the Westchester Recreation Commission is also a leader in its field of activity. The story of the first summer camp for mothers, conducted by a public body, and of how the mothers discovered that plays and pageants are just as much fun for grown-ups as for children, is told on page 428 by AGNES E. MEYER, chairman of the commission.

A NIECE of the Goldmarks and the wife of the head resident of Madison House, New York, ELINOR BLACK describes (page 430) an experiment that falls along the borderline of her two particular interests—progressive education and settlements. The Survey staff feels that the children of Brooklyn Ethical Culture School gave Mrs. Black splendid cooperation in telling her story.

RECREATION directors seem to feel strongly on the question of participation in activities outside the job. Here two of them speak for themselves. Gilbert Harris is executive director of the Y.M.H.A. and Y.W.H.A. of St. Louis; Walter J. Cartier is superintendent of recreation of the Charlotte (N. C.) Park and Recreation Commission. Page 442.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
112 East 19th Street, New York
PUBLISHERS
THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a year

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PROFESSIONAL LAPSES

The dietitian on her holiday—the vitamins left at home

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THE SURVEY

August 15
1930

Volume LXIV
No. 10

In the Name of the People

IN an opinion handed down early in July, the Supreme Court of California declared that Warren K. Billings had a fair trial on the charge of murder growing out of the Preparedness Day parade bombing in San Francisco in 1916, submitted that Billings has not since his conviction proved his innocence nor produced the guilty person, and held that he is not therefore entitled to executive clemency. A week later, Governor Young denied a pardon to Thomas Mooney, acting on his previously expressed belief that

> although they were tried separately, for the same offense, the evidence at both trials in all essential particulars applies to one as well as to the other. Therefore, whatever recommendation the Supreme Court makes or refuses to make in the Billings case applies with equal force to the case of Mooney.

Mooney and Billings were convicted largely on the testimony of an Oregon cattle dealer, Frank Oxman, and John McDonald, an unemployed waiter. Oxman was later proved to have perjured himself. Nine years ago, McDonald made an affidavit in which he declared that he, too, had lied in his testimony before the grand jury and at the trial, that he did not see Mooney and Billings at the scene of the crime, that he had never seen them anywhere until he was taken to the jail to "identify" them.

The opinion of the court, denying a recommendation of pardon for Billings, admitted the perjury of important witnesses and wiped out all the testimony which, if true, would have convicted Mooney and Billings, save that of McDonald.

Within a fortnight after the publication of the Supreme Court opinion and the governor's statement, it became clear that the long, slow, twisted business of the Mooney-Billings case was not yet ended. John McDonald was located in Baltimore, where he has been a night telephone operator in an apartment house for the past six years. McDonald was eager to return to California, to try to undo the wrong he feels he committed in helping convict Mooney and Billings. Because of this development, the California Supreme Court decided to consider a new pardon application for Billings and to have McDonald appear in person for questioning. At this writing, the court has under advisement this new application for pardon, in the light of McDonald's account, in public hearing, of how he was coached by police officials and the prosecuting attorney to identify Mooney and Billings as the men who planted the bomb. The court also has police records, "lost" in the files for fourteen years and never before produced, of McDonald's first report to the police, two days after the tragedy and before any arrests had been made. The descriptions McDonald then gave of "the man with the suitcase" and his companion at the scene of the crime fit neither Mooney nor Billings.

The recent review of the Mooney-Billings case has brought to light no new facts. Those who have gone over the record have long been aware that, whether innocent or guilty, these two men were convicted on perjured testimony and have served fourteen years of their life terms in the penitentiary largely because of a community hysteria of fear and prejudice. So long as the general level of our national intelligence countenances such a situation, and the laws and law enforcement machinery of any state make it possible, there is, of course, little safety or freedom for any of us.

Summer and the Unemployed

THE continuing ebb of industrial employment, and what it means to the families caught in the backwash is shown again in a brief statement recently given out by the Charity Organization Society of New York. According to this report, the month of June was the peak month of unemployment for the year so far in the area the organization serves. During that month, 869 families turned to the C.O.S. for help, as compared with 286 families in June, 1929. Families in distress because of unemployment this June constituted more than 34 per cent of the society's active cases; last June, 14 per cent.

In commenting on these statistics, Lawson Purdy, director of the C.O.S., said:

> We do not maintain that these figures show that unemployment was worse in June than in any other month. It is quite true that a great many families turning to us had been out of work many months, and only in June had reached the end of their resources. We do know, however, that the situation is truly serious, and bad for the social health of the community.

From the national standpoint, such progress as has recently been made in dealing with unemployment has been in the direction of obtaining more reliable information, rather than in the way of active prevention or remedy. President Hoover has appointed an advisory committee, as provided by the

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Wagner act, passed in the last session of Congress, to advise governmental departments on the revision of statistical methods in gathering and making available employment statistics, and in establishing cooperation between government departments and business in meeting unemployment problems. The committee, the membership of which has not been announced at this writing, is to be made up of representatives of various labor, business and industrial groups, and also of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, and other economic bodies.

The Wagner bill providing for the use of public construction to help stabilize employment during periods of depression was passed by the Senate and, in amended form, by the House. The Senate refused to agree to the amendments, and the bill was sent to conference. The bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the establishment of a national employment service, in cooperation with the states, was on the House calendar when Congress adjourned early in July.

Bread—and Circuses?

A POSSIBLE hint for future program-building arose when the National Conference of Social Work was meeting in Boston. A conferee was in his hotel room one morning when the cleaning woman came in to mop up.

"Are you here for this convention?" she asked.

He admitted it.

"When's the parade going to be?" she asked.

As he explained that even that voluminous conference program didn't give any hint of a parade, her face fell. Picking up her pail and mop she departed with a wistful rejoinder,

"There's never anything in these conventions for us poor folks."

Jobs for the Middle-Aged

ORGANIZED as "a placement bureau where unemployed older men and women can find sympathetic and courteous attention, and assistance in making needed adjustments," the Employment Aid in San Francisco has made a definite place for itself in its first year of work. In an 8-months' period of widely fluctuating employment demands, this new agency has had 1108 applications and has placed 242 persons. Vocational guidance and assistance in securing further training have been given many of the applicants. During the last quarter of the year, new applications at the office averaged 225 a month and placements forty-two a month. These figures reflect in part local employment conditions and in part the difficult problem of the middle-aged worker. In the report on the first year's work, Mary H. Hutchinson, the director of the agency, states,

> We have called upon more than 300 employers and before the office was actually opened, some forty executives of large businesses were visited. While almost all these executives displayed interest in our project and were most sympathetic, many of them told us that they hired no employes over forty or forty-five years of age. Some even said that for certain positions the age limit was set at thirty-five. These hiring-age limits are set as a formal rule where the company has a pension plan or group insurance.

Evidence that group insurance does not interfere with the employment of the middle-aged was offered in a recent statement by Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, before the Committee to Investigate Security Against Old-Age Want in New York State:

> Statistics do not indicate that employers carrying group insurance show a reducing percentage of employes with advancing age. The contrary is the fact. In 1913, 19.03 per cent of the employes insured under group policies were forty-five years of age and over; in 1928, 23.09 per cent. In 1918, 11.91 per cent of the employes were fifty years of age or over; in 1928, 15.03 per cent. In 1918, 3.5 per cent were sixty years of age and over; in 1928, 4.92 per cent. In 1918, 1.42 per cent were sixty-five years of age and over; in 1928, 2.36 per cent.

The New Settlement

A REAL enthusiasm for the possibilities that lie in a settlement when that settlement thinks of itself as an outlet and director for the creative and play impulses of a neighborhood, is engendered by a talk with Lydia Banning, the head worker of Stuyvesant Neighborhood House in New York City. The immediate occasion for such a talk was an exhibition of paintings done in the settlement under the direction of Erika Giovanna Klien. Less than a year ago, Miss Klien came to Stuyvesant House from Vienna. A pupil of the Cizek School, in that short period she has helped the neighborhood people, ranging from four-year-olds to grandparents, from the college-bred to the illiterate, from the gifted to the just normal to produce a collection of paintings which is amazing in quantity, quality and variety. It is the more astonishing when we realize that many of her pupils come to her at the end of a long working day at home, school, office or factory.

The spontaneity, the use of color, the directness and simplicity of design make the work of the younger groups especially interesting. These children paint from themselves and not according to rules devised by adult standards. In the adult groups the dynamic and rhythmic patterns of the Cizek School make a tall group of flowers as modern and mechanized as a row of skyscrapers or the curved edge of Brooklyn Bridge. However one may disapprove of the grafting of an especial pattern of creative design upon any group, this work is stimulating, and may well lend itself to sufficient individualization to prevent sterility.

The classes in painting—as well as in the other arts and crafts and in dancing—are not free except to those who cannot pay. Miss Banning's desire for a real community settlement inspires this policy: that those who can afford to, carry to a certain extent the expenses of those who can not. A settlement such as Stuyvesant House answers a real community need—a place where people regardless of background or income may meet together for the fulfilment of their creative impulses under skilled direction.

"Forty Years of Change"

FORTY years ago, Charles Booth, English shipowner and philanthropist, set himself at his own expense and on his own initiative, the task of discovering "the numerical relation which poverty, misery and depravity bear to regular earnings and comparative comfort." He pursued his inquiries through every street in London, finally producing a map in which the streets whose inhabitants were below the poverty line were marked in light blue, dark blue or black, according to the degree of their want, and those above the poverty line purple, pink, red or gold according to the degree of their

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wealth. Furthermore, with the aid of the School Board officers of his day, he enumerated and classified all the families with school children, finally arriving at the conclusion that in the County as a whole, 30 per cent of the population were living below the poverty line. In the School Board Division of Southwark he found the proportion to be nearly 50 per cent.

It was Charles Booth's hope that in future years another survey might be undertaken on lines similar to his own, because only thus could his work be assured of a permanent and recurrent value in recording social progress, instead of subsiding into gradual oblivion as an isolated piece of research. For some years social investigators and administrators have felt that the time was ripe for a new survey, but it is only recently that their hopes have been realized through the vision of the London School of Economics, and the generous research grants of various public spirited bodies.

For two years, a New Survey has been in progress covering a somewhat larger area than the County of London and it is announced that the results of the work now being undertaken will be published by Messrs. P. S. King & Son in eight volumes, two of them being volumes of maps on the lines of Charles Booth's Poverty Maps. Cordial co-operation has been received from the various government departments, the London County Council and other local authorities in this gigantic task.

The first of the volumes will appear in the autumn of the present year under the title of Forty Years of Change. As its name implies it will consist for the most part of a review of the social changes in London of the past forty years, i.e. since Charles Booth's inquiry, more especially those affecting the problem of poverty. Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, director of the whole survey and editor-in-chief, besides contributing a comprehensive introduction which draws together the various threads contained in the volume, has himself written the chapters on Cost of Living, Wages and Earnings, Housing, Educations and Public Amenities. The other chapters are all contributed by experts in their respective spheres.

The subsequent volumes of the survey which will contain the results of original research now being prosecuted, are to appear at short intervals. Studies of some of the Great London industries (e.g. building, engineering, tailoring, boots and shoes, dock labor, domestic service, etc.) such as were undertaken by Charles Booth and his coadjutors are in an advanced state of preparation, while every one of the 30,000 odd streets in the survey area has been investigated, as regards the social conditions of the families living in it.

The materials are now nearing completion for preparing a series of colored street maps covering a much larger area than those published by Charles Booth which together with the statistics compiled from various sources will furnish a basis for a comparison of poverty and well-being in London now and forty years ago.

A Growing White List

THE spring edition of the Combined Candy White List published by the National Consumers' League as its third issue, shows two important centers of candy manufacture, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, included for the first time. Eleven new names have been added since the Christmas number, making a total of 102 establishments. Cooperating with the national league to produce this encouraging result are Candy White List committees in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, which are cooperating to interest the candy-eating public of the whole country in the standards of an industry that employs an immense number of women and girls, for the most part badly paid. In New York State the candy trade is still the largest employer of low-paid women.

The question naturally arises, "Why don't these women and girls organize and take care of their own wages and conditions of work? Why must there be other organized permanent committees and continuous appeals to the careless shopping public?" The answer is simple and painful. Employers in the candy trade are no more effectively organized than the workers. Here and there a group of employers publishes a trade sheet, but the enlightened ones are burdened with so many little competitors with small capital and less credit, working with few "hands" and selling on a petty scale, that they welcome the cooperation of organized consumers. That White List employers consistently maintain the league's standards as to wages, hours, sanitation and other working conditions is shown by the appearance in this issue of every name included in the Christmas list. White Lists may be obtained at the National Consumers' League, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Real Annihilation

BERNARD SHAW, when he was asked recently to whom he would award the Nobel peace prize, replied: "The inventor of a really annihilating method of warfare would be my choice." Evidently he believes that only an appeal to man's instinct for self-preservation is strong enough to overcome his combative instinct. The temptation to make this appeal has often led pacifists into exaggerated forecasts of the horrors of a future war. It is, no doubt, true that guns will have a greater range, that poison gas will be used more effectively on open cities and that airplanes will carry their bombs in greater numbers and for greater distances in the next war than in the last. Still, we may reasonably doubt whether these scientific improvements amount to an "annihilating method." The use of bacteria in warfare has also been frequently suggested, but in terms so vague that bacteriologists, at least, have not been greatly impressed. Many bacteria, if released at a high altitude, would either fall in a harmless lump or would drift down so slowly that they would not survive the journey. Others, more hardy, as the tubercle bacillus, would do their work too slowly to be of much value as a military weapon. However, it is possible that a really annihilating method has at last been brought to light. Professor Leonard Hill, in his presidential address to the British Sanitary Inspectors' Association, reported the discovery of a toxin so deadly that it is believed that a small spoonful should be enough to kill about a million people. The toxin is made from a bacillus that is already widely known, and is easily cultivated. It kills either by contact with a mucous membrane (such as the conjunctiva of the eye) or by inhalation into the lungs. Since it is not a living organism but a chemical powder, it would be as dangerous when it reached the earth as when it was released from an airplane. If Dr. Hill's statements are confirmed, the discoverer of this toxin might very reasonably be awarded the Nobel prize.

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The Corn-Bread Line

By MARY BRECKINRIDGE

AMONG the men who come to The Frontier Nursing Service nearly every day asking for work there came in March of this year Roscoe Ledington. He had spent the winter working on timber because it was not possible to make a living in "loading" at the Blue Diamond mines near Hazard, his regular occupation. He had tried unsuccessfully to get work at the Black Mountain mines at Harlan in the fall. After a precarious winter, doing an occasional day's work and never quite making a livelihood, he faced the spring on the little piece of rented land, to which he had brought his wife and four children, without any money to buy seeds. His family were living on potatoes and corn-bread. As he is one of the thousands of mountaineers who emigrated to the railroad towns, lured by the prospect of cash wages and better opportunities for their families, he had of course no cow, no pigs, no chickens, and no land of his own to come back to. Knowing that our Service regularly employs in its stables and pastures and gardens a certain number of men, he came to ask for two weeks' work in order to buy seeds. We gave him the work at $2 a day—our wage scale, the current wages being $1.50. After two weeks we had to lay him off.

In June, Roscoe turned up again. Our nurse had kept in touch with his family and we knew his circumstances before he stated them. He said that the meal was gone and that they had no credit and they hadn't any lard. The garden he had planted with the money he earned in our employ was coming along very well in spite of the drought, but he had to have meal and lard. He said if we would just give him two more weeks' work he thought he could buy enough meal and lard to carry them through the summer. He is whitewashing our barns at present and cleaning up after the carpenters who are building an addition to the stable. We can give him but two weeks' work because we have so many applications from so many other heads of families, to many of whom we give two weeks' work each.

Another such man is Lawrence Moseley, who came back from the mines in the autumn with a wife and three little children. He, also, had been a loader. A one-room log house without a chimney stood on the land of our nearest neighbor, into which Lawrence moved. The men got together and built him a chimney and he asked for the pieces of packing boxes to nail across the chinks of his logs when cold weather came on. He is absolutely unskilled as a laborer, but faithful and hard-working. Our neighbor used him to get in the fodder and then we used him to bring down some chestnut trees for an addition to the stable. He has nothing laid by and, with his family, cannot on his daily wage save anything or get any kind of a start for country living. The railroad swallowed him up when work was plentiful and now casts him back again without any reserve to make adjustments. He is one of the many who do not have enough to eat unless there is someone to employ him. His eyes have a hunted look when he discusses it in relation to his family.

A word about the position of loader at the mines. When work is plentiful, it is considered a very good job indeed. A good loader can load 10 and even 15 tons of coal a day. He is paid by the ton, but the price varies for low coal and high coal. Low coal is 30 to 36 inches and high coal 40 to 48 inches and up. The lower the coal the better the price. In 1925 a man got as much as 90 cents a ton for bringing out low veins and in 1927, 60 cents. In the fall of 1929, a loader like Roscoe or Lawrence, working on high veins did not get over 40 cents a ton. Even so he would have managed very well except that the loading fell off to 22 hours of work a week. That meant $17.60 a week and a man cannot support a family on that at the mines. In the case of a number of mines, the quantity of work fell below that or stopped altogether.

A third man, George Morgan, whom we are carrying at present on our pay roll although it means making work for him, was brought to our attention by his neighbors because they heard his children crying for food. There wasn't anything at all in the shack by the river in which he had taken refuge. His family have only river water to drink and, in a country without sanitation, that spells pollution. George is a cheap carpenter who has been squeezed out of his local carpentering by the return from the railroad of better men hungry for work. He never went to the railroad, himself, but the drift back from the towns has deprived him of work. In addition, he had a long illness during which he lost his cow and was unable to cultivate his land. We found his pregnant wife and the five children with only a few potatoes between them and actual starvation. The whole family are as proud as Lucifer. But we invited the woman to come and visit us and she had her baby in our house. We took the younger children to our mountain hospital and found there was nothing the matter with them but starvation and

Courtesy Railroad Data

Thousands have gone out from the mountains only to be thrown back, footsore and hungry, upon the meager hospitality of those who stayed at home

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worms; when these conditions had been corrected they looked like other children. George is intelligent, but his mind has grown a little twisted because he kicks against the bricks. He is not physically able to work, in spite of the fact that we have eliminated his hookworm and have gotten him a cow, for which he is paying at the rate of 25 cents a day out of his wages. The whole family have improved since the cow came and they have a garden planted. An open, unfenced country furnishes the cow all she needs through the summer months; we aren't yet able to face the problem of her feed for the winter.

ANOTHER type of laborer that the unemployment situation is throwing back on us is the man who was employed in industry. I take in illustration two young men with wives and small children who have returned within the last few weeks to my own immediate neighborhood. They are typical of hundreds.

Denver Mattingly was employed by the Hudson Motor Company of Detroit at 80 cents an hour. He was not laid off but has come back because he was only getting 22 hours employment a week in 9-hour shifts. He said he could not support his family on that in Detroit and that he cannot do better as, to quote Denver himself, "there are 71,000 in Detroit out of work." Others are worse off than himself, he thinks, because they have no home to go to. He has come back to his father's little place on Muncie's Creek and the corn-bread ration of the family is stretched to include him. But he left his father's house in the first place because the farm could not feed so many people while a younger brother remained there to work it with his father, so that his labor is not needed. He does not know what he will do when winter comes unless he can get work.

Hugh Morgan has been working for years in Hamilton. As far back as 1919 he was with the Champion Paper Mill, where he got $3.98 per day. The present wage at the mill is $2.98. He left the mill to take work with the Ford Motor Company at $6 a day. After a year he was raised to $7.20, but the work dropped to 3 days a week. He stuck it out, however, until he was laid off, and has now returned to his father's house. But the father has four other sons—more labor than he needs, and the land cannot possibly support all of them and their families.

Such cases can be multiplied over and over. Hardly a day passes that we do not have to turn down men or their wives asking for work. Practically all are able-bodied, honest, and most of them exceptionally intelligent and more than willing to work, and to work hard and faithfully. They only ask employment. The assumption would be reasonable that there are thousands in the Appalachian range with its 7,000,000 population. A free and hospitable people are sharing their corn-meal with returning neighbors and kin, and are sheltering them in their one and two-room cabins; but when the winter comes, the picture will be one of starvation if work cannot be found for this surplus population back from the railroad towns to which they migrated.

We are constantly told by people outside the Appalachian range that the solution for the poverty of that region lies in bringing the mountaineers out. Well, thousands have gone out and today their only hope of livelihood rests with their friends who stayed at home. In the mountains there is at least a shelter without rent to pay, and a meager living can be wrested from the ground.

But the population in the Appalachians literally has not the food to maintain a corn-bread line. We are having a drought this year—the worst one in a generation. This not only means the ruin of many crops and a shortage in the normal food supply for the coming winter, but it spells financial disaster in quite another direction.

The only cash crop of the mountains is timber. The mountaineer is a real forester. He gets out his big timber through the winter months and in rafts floats it down on the spring "tides" or freshets when the rivers rise twenty feet or more. This is arduous work, calling for dexterity and skill as well as hard labor. Up until this year the young men have divided off in the winter months, some of them going to the railroads for work and others getting out timber to make the rafts. This year there was no surplus work at the railroads, so that everybody who could do so got busy on the timber. Then came the worst drought in a generation, and a spring season without "tides." The rafts are all lying in the deep pools of the river or along its dried bed on the bars and shoals. Tied up in them lies the only money that could come this year to this section of the mountains. The merchants are strained to their limit of "carrying" their customers. The better-off men are not able to pay the poorer ones who helped them. Worst of all, the timber not gotten out early is reduced in value because of irregular sun and water seasoning. Even if rain comes this summer sufficient to raise the river twenty feet, which is most unlikely, the rafts will now be worth only two-thirds of their original value.

IT will be seen that the mountain country is having troubles of its own. Is it fair that it should be asked to shoulder the cities' unemployment as well? The industries which entice labor away from the mountains, and keep it employed through years of clamant prosperity, should help tide these workers over the lean days. But they have drawn the labor out and used it, and now they cast it back upon the mountain country which did not share the prosperity of the city, and which is now asked to add the cities' unemployment problem to its own struggle for existence against the forces of nature.

What is going to be done about it before winter comes? "To do nothing," said Bishop Francis Paget, "when you ought to be doing something, is the height of rashness."

At the "Charities"

The room is warm and moist, a way rooms are
When folks are packed together like sardines:
An old, stooped man; two country louts in jeans;
An Uncle Tom; a blind man with a scar,
"Say, when the pickin's good I got a car
And live on Easy Street, you betcher beans!"
A woman in a shawl, "I guess it means
The 'Home' for me. Who'd think I'd come that far."

"You see Jed ran away when times got worst—
I iron at the laundry till I faint
But can't go on." "Well, lady, I'm dead broke.
I know I don't belong, but I'd die first
Before I'd bum a handout." "No, I ain't
Found work. For such as us, miss, life's no joke!"

—*Paul L. Benjamin*

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Corporations as Givers

By ARTHUR J. TODD

NOBODY bothers much in these days about whether a corporation has a soul or not. In such matters as taxation, wages, or responsibility for employe health and safety, law and public opinion make it behave as if it had, and that suffices for all practical purposes. But public opinion touched by social awareness tends to go much further and begins to enquire whether corporations have "bowels of mercy" in the sense of a disposition to support community enterprises for social welfare. Two differing questions seem to be current: Does the corporation assume its fair share of the community burden of social need? Does the corporation dominate philanthropic methods and policies? Another question persists in the offing: Is corporation giving a screen behind which individuals may dodge their community responsibilities?

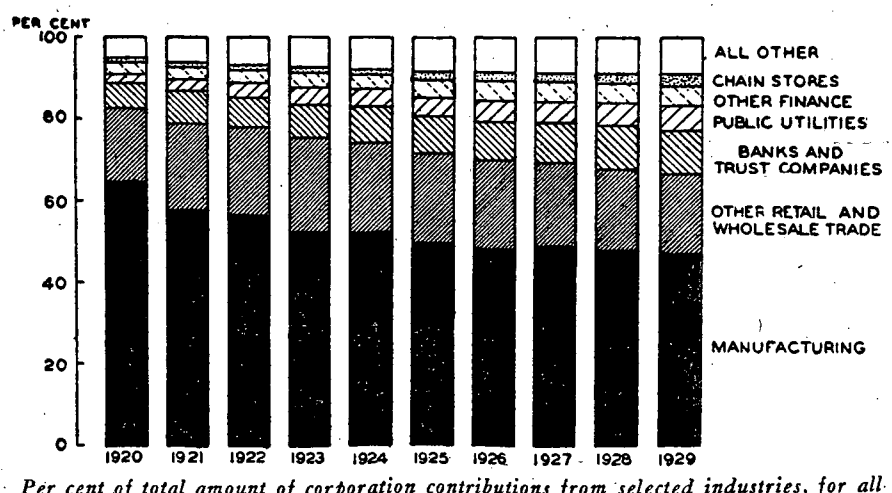
The community chest has been up against such questions as these for several years, but until the last few weeks has had no facts with which to answer them. Last year the National Bureau of Economic Research was requested by the Association of Community Chests and Councils to undertake a study of corporation giving, financed jointly by certain chests, interested individuals and corporations of national importance. This research was sponsored by more than a score of leading American business men, including such outstanding names as Walter S. Gifford, William C. Procter, Victor Ridder, Julius Rosenwald, Gerard Swope and Felix Warburg. The finished report comes to us then with all the prestige of the National Bureau of Economic Research, the backing of some 350 chests and the official approval of leading corporation officials.[1]

Lest any false hopes be raised, it must be said at the very outset that the study is strictly limited in its scope, and claims to attempt answers only to a limited number of questions. Among those may be noted: first, of the total amount received in donations and contributions by community chests in 1929, how much was contributed by corporations as distinct from individuals? Second, has the total contribution of corporations increased or decreased relatively and actively during the last ten years of the chest movement? Third, did more or fewer corporations contribute to chests in 1929 than during earlier years of the decade? Fourth, of the total amount contributed by corporations to chests during these ten years how much in each year came from each of the country's chief industries? In addition, the report seeks to provide facts with which both corporation and social agency executives may work out a more satisfactory basis of relationship between corporations and local communities in terms of support for community welfare enterprises.

No answer emerges from the facts as to exactly why some corporations give while others do not. Nor did the investigators pretend to tell how much corporations contribute to American charity, nor indeed how much the country's total charitable budget rolls up each year. They do find however that corporations have replaced the old strictly local industries, that they therefore yield community problems, that community chests expect corporations to contribute, and that broadly speaking corporations respond in a measure when stockholders can be shown that they have some advantage involved.

The report utilized data submitted from 129 community chests representing communities of the million type down to small towns of less than twenty thousand. The investigators were careful to include only incorporated business concerns, and only contributions to welfare organizations participating in community chests. Their data cover chests raising nearly 84 per cent of the total contributions to such central financing, and may therefore be considered typical and presumably conclusive.

The essential lines of the picture presented seem to be: that 22 per cent of the total of nearly fifty-nine million dollars raised by chests in 129 cities in 1929 came from corporations; that from 1920 to 1929 corporation giving seems to have followed pretty closely the growth of the chest movement; that corporation gifts vary enormously not only in gross amounts but also in percentage of total contributions in the several communities; that the bulk of corporation support comes from a relatively small group of concerns, thus paralleling the experience with individual givers; if we except the experience of the Y. M. C. A., it appears that charitable organizations in non-chest cities fare less well at the hands of corporations, as do non members of chests in chest cities, and national organizations in general, and that corporations seem to give more largely to community chests than to disaster appeals even in chest cities; finally, that different sections of corporate industry



Per cent of total amount of corporation contributions from selected industries, for all community chests studied, 1920-29

[1] CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS TO ORGANIZED WELFARE SERVICES. By Pierce Williams and Frederick Croxton. National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1930. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.

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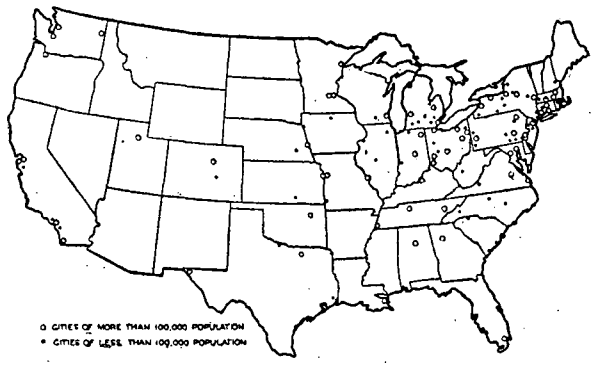
show marked variations in their policy of giving. Manufacturing yielded up over 47 per cent of the total; retail and wholesale trade over 22 per cent; chain stores approximately 3 per cent; banks and trust companies over 10 per cent. But insurance companies offered only 1.5 per cent; while railroads, although their income bulks about 7.5 per cent of the total corporate income of the country, proffered only .3 of 1 per cent of total corporation gifts when the community hat went around.

Even under pressure of the various war drives, corporations used to be very conservative and hesitant about contributing as corporations. Legal reassurance, experience with Y.M.C.A. drive technique, passage in some cases of new legislation, and enlistment of conspicuous corporation executives as drive leaders gradually overcame this initial reluctance. In the last ten years in the thirteen chest cities with records for that period the number of corporation gifts has almost doubled, though the total contributed increased only a little over 10 per cent. Indeed, the rate of increase for non-corporation giving topped it by over 50 per cent. Or taking all the chest experience ranging from 13 chests in 1920 to 129 chests in 1929 the total contributions by corporations increased 410.9 per cent as against a nearly twelve-fold increase in the number of such gifts, and as against an increase of 464.7 per cent in non-corporation contributions. There is no positive evidence that either corporation or non-corporation giving is increasing at any settled rate, nor does the report indicate any saturation point in giving. But it does seem to show either that corporations have not been tapped as intensively as individual givers, or that their sales resistance is more effective or perhaps that drive-techniques have not yet been perfected; for while corporation gifts increase, their rate of increase is pretty consistently below that of individual givers.

IT is quite understandable that residential cities like Washington, D. C., should receive a very small proportion of its chest receipts from corporations, or that manufacturing centers like Youngstown, Rome or Pontiac should lean much more heavily upon them. But it is difficult to conceive, and the report scarcely helps us out, why the list of cities counting upon approximately a third of their receipts from corporations should include such diverse types as Seattle, Indianapolis, Birmingham, St. Paul, Dallas, Memphis, Youngstown, Grand Rapids, Salt Lake City, El Paso, Canton, Spokane, Sioux City, Little Rock, Lincoln (Neb.), Moline, and Pontiac.

The facts presented in this report warrant only the rough generalization that about a third of the chests may count upon somewhere between a fifth and a quarter of their total funds from corporation sources. The others range from between less than 2 per cent to nearly 60 per cent. Even more important is the fact that most corporation gifts are under $100, but that a small number of corporations account for half the total received from such sources. By far the largest group give from $25 to $75. For the five years 1925-9 over a quarter of the total contributions from manufacturing corporations came in from 164 concerns of national importance. Of course the size of the gift is in part determined by how many times the call to give is repeated. Companies operating in many communities must bear the heaviest bombardment. The investigators have worked out a table, using the figures only for 1929, showing that 45 manufacturing companies responded from 3 to 186 times; the average amount per response ran from approximately $250 to $8000, but there seems to be no exact correlation between size of corporation, number of times solicited, and size of average gift.

Apparently corporations on the whole prefer to deal with



The community chest cities considered in this study

community chests. But what principles, if any, determine how they should distribute their giving? In general they give most largely to communities where they employ large numbers of workers in manufacturing; less in those in which they are merely distributors; rarely to communities where they operate only sales branches. Pressure and veiled threats sometimes extract gifts. Dependence upon local good will is a powerful incentive. Perhaps the authors of the report are correct in their hypothesis that railroads give little because they have so recently come out from under governmental control; but a more likely explanation is that they have not yet adopted the new attitude toward the public which some other forward looking public service companies are manifesting.

Further problems of corporation giving must be read between the lines of statistics or be worked out by subsequent investigations involving more intensive field check-ups. Certain very pertinent questions merit early consideration. For example, do corporation gifts fall off more or less rapidly than individual gifts in times of business depression? Did the cities whose chests received, say, more than 30 per cent of their funds from corporation sources grow more or less rapidly than those below that figure? If cities like Detroit, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Columbus, Rochester receive half their corporation support from 2 to 3 per cent of corporate contributors, does this indicate domination, a keen sense of community responsibility, or an enlightened personnel?

The net impression of this report is that corporation contributions to community welfare are apparently now definitely in the mores, but that the norms of responsibility for either solicitation or response are not yet determined. Evidently the community chest makes a special appeal to the corporation through centralizing the demands for giving. While the figures for New York, Chicago and Boston, the three largest non-chest cities, are not strictly comparable to data from chest cities, yet such as they are it would appear that New York charities benefit to the extent of only 5 per cent, Chicago 16.2 per cent, and Boston 6.2 per cent of their total contributions from corporate sources as compared with an average of 22 per cent for the 129 chest cities studied.

All the parties to this excellent report are to be commended for their careful scrutiny of facts, their caution in making generalizations, and their disarming candor. It is a pathfinder which should prove tremendously serviceable to the general public no less than to corporation officials and social welfare administrators.

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Rouge and Rehabilitation

By ELLEN KEARNS

"VISITOR advised Mrs. R. to purchase a little rouge and powder."

A year after this entry was made in the record the A.I.C.P. closed the case which had run for six years.

A Henry Street nurse who knows the family well still believes it was the rouge that turned the trick and took the Reids off the current records of any welfare agency. Here is the story.

In twelve years of marriage Eva Reid had had ten children. Six lived—four died of pneumonia. Frank, her husband, in those twelve years had worked steadily and hard, sometimes earning as high as $45 a week. He was carrying $1200 insurance. She was a good mother, he a faithful provider; but their home was a hell of quarrels and confusion. Frank said Eva was forever complaining, that she nagged when he came home tired, that the rooms were always untidy and that she spent his money like water.

Eva said Frank never helped with her work, took all her slaving and care of the children for granted, even rebuked her for neglect of her family. She was no longer in his confidence she said; when their baby son lay dead, awaiting burial, her husband refused to tell her what arrangements he had made for the funeral or how much it was to cost. In late years he had developed a bad temper, often stormed at her and the children. Recently he had lost two good jobs because of his sharp tongue.

At first the A.I.C.P. could not see the wood for the trees. There were such obvious things to be done; clinic care for the children, a rest in the country for worn-out Eva and her youngsters, a new coal stove to be installed in the damp rooms. Remember four of the children had died of pneumonia and Frank was in hospital with an attack of it at this time.

Frank recovered in a few weeks, got back to work and the marital recriminations were resumed. The A.I.C.P. sent a nutrition worker to the family who reported that Eva was serving wholesome meals but was undoubtedly spending more than was necessary on her marketing and was also wasteful with materials. When this was pointed out to Eva she was polite but unenthusiastic. She said careful marketing, planning and budget-keeping all took time—and she was already hag-ridden by accumulated tasks she was too rushed to attend to.

Poor Eva in her disordered rooms, noisy with the turmoil and destructiveness of small children; poor Eva with her genuine good-looks obscured by a pervading frowsiness—wisps of untidy hair beneath an ever-worn boudoir cap, a gown whose cleanness was counteracted by its need of mending and its dowdy lines; poor Eva with her record of frequent confinement—ten in twelve years, always with a toddler in the small rooms to compete with her housework.

The case was so obvious against the husband of this overworked mother, frail, harassed—and frowsy. Regretfully the A.I.C.P. was about to withdraw from the home—the family were getting along on the husband's wages, there was no current illness—when a friend of Frank's telephoned to beg further help for them. He told Frank's side of the story—his faithful and hard work to support his family, his sense of defeat every time he returned to his turbulent home his complaining wife.

It was at this point that the rouge and the powder were urgently recommended. Strange how from then on the rest of the tumbled puzzle gradually began to assemble and fit into a pleasant pattern!

The frivolity of the recommendation appealed to Eva—she who had never before been advised except in most serious vein like doing her duty, keeping budgets, or cooking more spinach. Best of all, the rouge would take only a minute to put on. But rouge she found did not "look just right till your hair was pretty." That meant taking time to brush and arrange it; it meant discarding the boudoir cap. Frank was impressed the first evening he saw her without the cap. He said that he had forgotten how pretty her hair was because he had not seen it in so long.

NO need to go into the steps of the coordination that followed. Eva discovered that she had a right to "fix herself nice"—even if it took time. She became a person. Frank discovered she was one: and ceased to think of her as a rather inadequate machine known as "my missus."

Frank wasn't a bully, really. Brow-beating a frowsy woman is often the unconscious protest of a beauty-loving soul against ugliness and drabness, whereas brow-beating an attractive woman is of course to any right-thinking man a high crime against chivalry!

Frank's bad tempers diminished. He began to discuss his affairs with Eva. She advised reducing the amount of the insurance and changing it to the less expensive life policies instead of the present endowment form. (The visitor had suggested this earlier to Eva.) Frank was impressed with Eva's good sense. She immediately became equally impressed with it—and decided to adopt budget-keeping. Soon she and Frank were putting away $5 a month. As has been said, the A.I.C.P. closed the case a year after the adoption of rouge by Eva.

The Reid family would have been forgotten had it not been for the Henry Street nurse mentioned earlier, who has an incurable habit of saying pleasant things when she thinks they are deserved. So, two years after the Reid record was filed in oblivion she gave the A.I.C.P. news of them. Mrs. Reid had returned some Christmas presents Henry Street had sent, saying:

"I want these to go to a family that needs cheering up this Christmas. We, thank God, are well and happy. We have a savings account and no debts. And you know, Miss, that kind Dr. Tomlin who treated us so many years free? Well, we are able to pay him now when we send for him—and my Frank has paid him up what we could for the past. We want him to be able to pass it on to another that needs him like we did."

A further point in the story is that the visitor who did most of the work on the case was a volunteer. Of course we need the scientist, laboratory methods—and white mice in social work. We need cosmetics, too. The A.I.C.P. in its six years with the Reids spent $59.10. Not including the rouge.

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Making Use of Public Works

By AARON DIRECTOR

EVENTS of the last decade and notably of the last ten months have quickened interest in the possible use of public expenditures to moderate the cyclical fluctuations of private industry. The plan was first put forward by Professor Bowley, speaking before the Poor Law Commission of 1908. A few studies have elaborated the scheme, and at the same time pointed out its limitations. Unfortunately, however, the discussion has been carried on with very little statistical material showing the aggregate expenditures for public works, classifying such expenditures and making clear their annual variations and the agencies which now control them. All of this information is essential before a long-time program of expenditures and a forecast of its consequences can be made. To fill this gap, we now have as part of the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, a report by Leo Wolman, which assembles and analyzes the available material.[1]

The report is extremely cautious regarding the use of public construction to reduce cyclical fluctuations of private industry, and enthusiastic regarding the effects of "even relatively small and scattered margins of public construction which might wisely and with promptness be expedited . . . in restoring reasonable economic balance."

Of the three agencies involved in public construction, cities are by far the most important. The largest single item of expenditure is for school buildings, which with hospitals, institutions and other municipal public buildings constitute more than a third of the total. Then come subways, tunnels, sewage systems, streets and roads. A detailed analysis of the expenditures in New York City discloses the vast number of local agencies involved, the delays involved in making and approving plans, the purchase of sites, money raising and the award of contracts. While New York is not typical, it shows the administrative obstacles in the way of regulating public construction in accordance with business fluctuations.

State governments are second in importance and spend most of their public work funds on roads and public buildings. A detailed analysis of the expenditures of New York State shows again the divided authority, the delays which must be overcome if control is to be effective.

The outlay of the federal government on public works amounts to only 10 per cent of the total. The influence of the federal government is, however, larger than its share of the expenditures indicate, first, by the example it sets, and second, by its influence on the expenditures of states and cities through grants in aid.

The scattered records of cities and states, and the problem of interpreting them make it almost impossible to work out the totals of such expenditures over a period of years. Dr. Wolman has therefore utilized the reports on contracts allowed, made up by the Statistical Division of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, to estimate such totals. A comparison of these estimates with those of Mr. Dickinson in the Annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science will indicate the lack of certainty involved. Dr. Wolman's totals are here reproduced not only as the most reliable now available, but as indicating the general magnitude of such expenditures.

	Total Public and Private Construction United States (Millions)	Estimated Total Public Construction United States (Millions)	Per cent Public is of Total Construction United States
1923	6368	1993	31.3
1924	7305	2500	34.2
1925	8911	2594	29.1
1926	9350	2847	30.4
1927	9542	3488	36.6
1928	9936	3599	36.2

While we are unable to estimate the probable rate of growth of these expenditures, it seems almost certain that they will increase. Most American communities are behind their present needs. The larger cities, for example, require more elaborate and faster means of transportation than they now have. Some check to expansion will be exercised by the prevailing constitutional limitations on public debt, and by rising tax rates. "Since 1919, it would appear that the tax rate and per capita debt burden have increased more rapidly than the assessed valuation of property." However an analysis of the records of a number of cities indicates that the majority are not as yet in a state of "financial embarrassment because of constitutional limitations." There is some relief also in the spread of quasi-public bodies such as port authorities which are independent of these checks. Of course where the voters refuse to vote bonds, there is an even more definite check. But it is Dr. Wolman's general conclusion that "Barring unusual conditions, like those now prevailing in the city of Chicago, where unwise spending has impaired the credit of the municipal government, the probabilities are that credit limitations are not in general the crucial limiting factors."

BEFORE we conclude, however, that public works expenditures can be manipulated to eliminate fluctuations in employment in private industry, or even that the present and probable future magnitude of these expenditures make desirable a substantial shift of these expenditures from good years to bad, it is necessary to consider the nature of construction work itself, the probable effects of the contemplated shifts, and the problems of administration.

The largest single item is roadbuilding which in 1928 accounted for one and one-half billion dollars. The other expenditures are on projects closely allied to the building trades. A business depression, however, throws men out of work from all industries and to train them for the building trades would be expensive and dangerous for the labor market. That public construction work is highly seasonal is still another difficulty. And despite current opinion that public construction itself augments fluctuations, Dr. Wolman's study seems to indicate that it is not at present very sensitive to business conditions. While in a sense this makes control easier, it means also that public work is to be made increasingly irregular in order to reduce the irregularities of private industry. This involves difficulties

[1] PLANNING AND CONTROL OF PUBLIC WORKS. *National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.* 300 *pp. Price* $3 *postpaid of The Survey.*

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as well as advantages. It calls for augmented capital equipment which not only must be idle part of the time, but which also becomes out of date. Further, to anticipate construction which is not immediately needed involves interest charges, the size of which depends on the length of the waiting period.

Dr. Wolman raises some doubts as to the effects on unemployment of increasing public expenditures in times of depression. His general conclusion is that

> While there has been long and continuous experience with this device, there is no evidence that a substantial proportion of the unemployed were ever absorbed in the process. However considerable public expenditures for this purpose were, they were always too small to produce an appreciable effect on the prevailing levels of unemployment. These measures, also, in the form in which they have been universally practiced, have given rise to new and unanticipated evils that have done much to discredit this particular solution of the unemployment problem. The additional public works were usually created *ad hoc* and were conceived and executed without previous planning. Their administration involved great waste and led often to the demoralization of the labor employed on these public enterprises.

This conclusion is supported in part by that of the Webbs. It should be added however, that there is a real difference between the current proposals and emergency relief works. The latter were undertaken primarily for the unemployed, regardless of their training. The work itself was often valueless. The conditions of work were severe and the remuneration unsatisfactory. The stigma of the poor law was attached to it. In fact, the object was not to augment the demand for labor but to deter workers from applying for relief. A system of planned public construction aims to augment the demand for labor, under normal working conditions, in times of depression, and *contract* it in time of prosperity. This difference the Webbs saw and while they condemned the one remedy, they advocated the other as one of the reforms in the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission of 1908.

Inherent difficulties nevertheless remain. Among others, Dr. Wolman mentions the present uncertainty of business cycle measurement which makes proper timing a real problem; the possibility that contraction of public expenditures by a substantial amount in times of prosperity may itself precipitate or hasten a decline in business; the belief that such a system places too much responsibility on government and too little on private enterprises. Finally, the current need of American communities for schools, hospitals, prisons, roads and bridges may make public authorities reluctant to postpone such improvements even for a few years.

There are also what Dr. Wolman calls theoretic uncertainties. One of these is the contention of Mr. Hawtrey and Professor Cassel that increasing government demand for labor will automatically and correspondingly decrease private demand. While this is possible it is not inevitable. In times of depression unused balances accumulate and will be lent the government on favorable terms. Even an increase in bank credit and an increase in the discount rate need not decrease private credit by the same amount by which government credit is increased.

Again, there is the view that the expansion of public works in a period of depression is useful not so much as a means of direct employment, but as a stimulus to business. The popular view of these repercussions, as one demand creates another, is perhaps too optimistic. Such factors as the relief of the unemployed either through unemployment insurance or through charity, and the enhanced prices of wage goods must be taken into account. But it seems clear that planned public work can to an appreciable extent increase the demand for labor in times of depression and decrease it in times of prosperity.

Dr. Wolman's final conclusion based on the experience of the past and on what he calls the uncertainties characteristic of many of our explanations of basic economic problems is cautious: "The most feasible form of control consequently appears to be that of the temporary acceleration of works already projected."

It is the reviewer's impression that Dr. Wolman's pessimistic outlook is based for the most part on administrative difficulties involved, rather than on the theoretical uncertainties. These difficulties should not be minimized. The division of authority, the system of checks and balances, the lack of faith in many of our political officials, the professional interest of officials in their jobs rather than in large social policies, and the reluctance of politicians to postpone spending to a time when they may not be in office, are real obstacles. Nevertheless, as Dr. Wolman points out, there have been some advances along the lines of research, budgeting and long-time planning. Buffalo, Schenectady, Detroit and Cincinnati are cases in point. It is to be expected that the pressure of rising tax rates and per capita debt will spur communities to press for more economical administration of their expenditures. This means increased planning. Hence those interested in the larger social policy of stabilization will be joined by those who are interested in the local problem of well administered expenditures.

A Mothers' Camp

By AGNES E. MEYER

IN the little natural amphitheater at the end of Croton Point which juts out into the Hudson where the majestic river is very wide, the play was to take place. Through the fringe of foliage, the shimmering water could be seen. Beyond the shore line opposite lay the hills, growing higher and less distinct as the purple haze blotted out sharp outlines in the distance. Seated in a semicircle on a gentle slope of grass, a group of women sat eagerly waiting for the performance to begin. In a few moments they were to see their children transformed into fairies, for the Children's Camp of the Westchester County Recreation Commission was enacting a fairy story to the delight of the mothers who were likewise spending their vacations in a camp specially conducted for them. The mothers had had a hand in preparing for the performance and were keenly interested in the success of the play—to say nothing of the personal triumphs of their own offspring.

"I do hope Jennie won't tear her dress again," murmured Jennie's mother anxiously.

"My Agnes says, next time, she wants to be a princess," her neighbor commented. "She liked your girl's costume better than her own, but I'm just as glad I didn't have to

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make it. I've never done any sewing like that."

"Gracious, it was a lot of work!" reminisced the first speaker, "but how I enjoyed it, and then I had plenty of help with it."

"Making the costumes was part of the fun," put in another member of the group. "I never have time to do things like that at home," she added with a sigh.

Suddenly a bugle sounded. The play was about to begin. The mothers sat up, alert, each one with eyes searching out her own child. As the simple story of the fairy tale was unfolded, the spectators beamed with pride and applauded enthusiastically. When the young actors faltered, it was the mothers who were in agony until a skillful bit of coaching put the small actors back on the right road.

Intermission found the mothers bubbling over with excitement. Pride in their children was expressed on all sides, but underneath lay another note, a bit of envy, all unsuspected, of care-free youth enjoying itself. The spirit of play had got hold of them and a middle-aged woman voiced the inarticulate yearning of all. Why not get up a play of their own and show the children what they could do?

BUT how could these hard-working women, long past their first bloom, suddenly become actresses? The camp director sitting near by, inspired by their spontaneity, came to their rescue. She offered to direct them. At once plans began to develop. The mothers would prepare a pageant. The performance would take place when the Children's Camp came to visit them a week hence. In the meantime it was to be a secret from the youngsters. The mothers were thrilled.

"Just imagine me as a fairy!" and Mrs. A. laughed as she thought of wearing wings all aglitter with spangles.

With unabated enthusiasm they devoted themselves to rehearsals and costume-making throughout the week. They were all in high spirits, and cheerful banter was exchanged about the pageant and about the joys of camping and getting away from their usual routine. But their greatest delight was the thought of what the children were going to say when they discovered that their parents could play too.

Before the performance excitement ran high. There were the last-minute details for the costumes. There was shampooing and hair-curling and general dolling-up. At last the dress rehearsal. Then the big day. The performance began. Never was there such a satisfactory audience. Spellbound the visitors from the Children's Camp watched their mothers act. Their delight knew no bounds. One youngster made his mother feel young again by exclaiming that he never knew she could look so pretty.

Play is not only meant for young people. Mothers who play a little are more attractive and happier than mothers who do not, and happy mothers mean happy children. Here was a living demonstration of these too often neglected truths. Thus, however, reasoned the Westchester County Recreation Commission when it established its Mothers' Camp in July 1928, the first of its kind to be undertaken by a public body. On the theory that it is generally the mothers, even more than the children, who really need a summer vacation, the camp was started on the picturesque peninsula acquired by the Park Commission for the purpose. An old mansion, roomy and comfortable, was put into condition. Separate quarters were arranged for mothers and children. The idea was to provide a vacation place for the mother of small children with a limited income, who as a rule has no means of escape from household cares. Arrangements are made for children between three and six to accompany their mothers, but the youngsters are turned over to trained attendants, thus relieving the tired women altogether of responsibility. During the first days of adjustment, separate dormitories and dining rooms did cause some difficulties, but soon these facilities proved a boon to mothers and children alike. Children under three are not accepted and those over six are provided for in a separate Children's Camp, a short walk from the Mothers' Camp.

Encouraging mothers to play is one of the chief objectives of the camp. Music, hikes, swimming, moonlight picnics on the beach, weaving, basket-making and other handicrafts comprise some of the activities in which the mothers may participate according to their own inclinations. In 1928, the first year of the camp, there was a deficit in operating expenses, which was met by private subscription, for in all its undertakings the Recreation Commission feels that public money should not be used for experiments until the need for the permanency of any special activity is clear beyond question. Six dollars and fifty cents a week is charged for every adult, three dollars and a half for a child. Though the amount thus received covers only the cost of food, and a proportion of the upkeep of the camp, the project, the Commission asserts, is no more a "charity" than are the public schools. Any citizen of Westchester is eligible, and though as a rule the mothers pay for themselves, in some cases they are the guests of other county organizations with which the Commission cooperates. Last year the combined fees received from the mothers and children covered the running expenses of $3000 of both camps. Now the mothers' camp is in the midst of its third season and is filled to capacity. Perhaps it should be added that the original cost of construction of the camps was borne by the well known Westchester Park Commission.

SOME women are, of course, enthusiastic from the start. Others, exhausted by overwork and ill-health, desire only to rest at first, but later enter into the camp spirit. Some who have to be persuaded to try camp life, become so interested that they ask to remain longer than the customary two-weeks period. (When this is deemed advisable and the camp is not too crowded, special arrangements are made.) For the first time in their adult lives, many of these mothers sit down to a meal which they had not themselves prepared. Most of them had never had time nor energy to play with their children. Here not only do they learn to enjoy their children as well as the companionship of their friends, as never before, but much information as to diet, hygiene, and the proper handling of children, is absorbed unknowingly from the trained attendants.

But the need for social contacts is not a seasonal one. Again this important truth was recognized by the Recreation Commission under whose auspices winter gatherings of these same mothers are arranged. In fact, one of the outgrowths of the summer camp is a series of mothers' meetings conducted throughout the colder months. Here the mothers continue their happy associations of the summer; here they carry on the handicraft work in which they became interested at camp; here they learn to make clothes for themselves and their families. The regular attendance at these functions testifies to the important part played in the lives of these women—as of most women—by the social contact, the friendly cup of tea, to say nothing of the opportunity thus offered for an interest outside their own homes.

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The School Meets the Farm

By ELINOR GOLDMARK BLACK

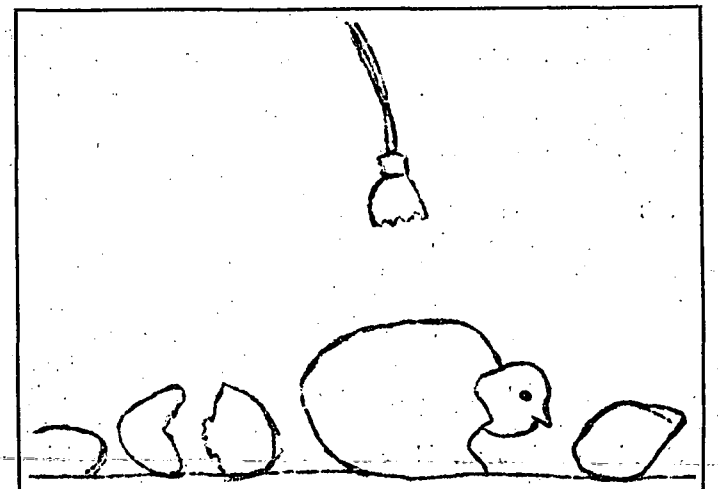
Drawings and Verses by Pupils of Brooklyn Ethical Culture School

TONY, brought up in a city of electric lights, has seen real dark for the first time; Billy has learned that a minnow is not a live sardine; Stella has discovered that "nervous" hens must not be frightened if you want to take the eggs from their nests. These children from one of New York's progressive schools have spent two weeks on a real farm, not in summer vacation, but as part of the school program. Once upon a time, the annual "school picnic" was the sole occasion when teachers and pupils spent part of a working day outside the school room. Then came the school excursion, to art gallery, museum, factory or docks. Now schooling outside the schoolhouse, instead of being a matter of a few hours now and then, is being tried in terms of several days or several weeks of cooperative housekeeping in a new environment. Six schools and a vacation farm are cooperating in the experiment.

The farm is that of a New York settlement, the Hudson Guild, situated in a rich and peaceful valley near Netcong, New Jersey, where, in the summer, groups of wage earners from the city's lower west side spend their vacations. Here, first the Brooklyn Ethical Culture School and the Little Red Schoolhouse from Public School 41, then other progressive schools have sent groups of children for periods varying from four days to a month. In the course of the varied activities of the trips, ploughing and planting, milking and churning, collecting and grading eggs, driving cows and watching incubators become something more than words and pictures in books. The program also includes nature study and the household routine, and sometimes visits to a neighboring creamery and flour mill.

The experience of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture School, one of the originators of the plan, and the school which has specially emphasized it, testifies to some of the far-reaching values of the expeditions. Every spring and fall, beginning with the sixth grade, small groups of children from the school go to the farm. Originally, according to the director of the school, Mrs. Henry Neumann, the farm visits were designed to supply a rich source of first-hand material for nature study. But it was soon realized that increased familiarity with birds and pollywogs was only one of many results. Questions about sex in this simple environment were more direct and natural than those stimulated by movies and vaudeville shows. To Mrs. Neumann, one of the most vital results is appreciation of nature, apart from the mere factual knowledge, and its expression in verse and drawings. Each expedition is preceded by preparatory work in poetry, music and sketching, and afterward there is follow-up work of all sorts including exhibitions, a special issue of the school paper and conferences with the parents about problems revealed during the stay at the farm.

The groups that go from the Little Red Schoolhouse—the progressive primary school which Elisabeth Irwin directs within Public School 41—are younger than most of the other groups, and the scheme and purpose of their trips varies accordingly (see The Survey, June 1, 1928). But they are none the less a vital part of the year's program, and the Board of Education regards the annual trips as regular school work. In June, as many of the children as can afford the dollar-a-day charge are taken to the farm for two weeks, some of them, if they prove to have problems that are likely to be solved by the longer stay being kept there for the whole month. Behavior difficulties that were baffling during the half days of the winter terms are often identified and sometimes permanently cleared up in the new environment. Serious food problems are sent for further management to the college settlement camp. On one occasion a boy with a speech difficulty was definitely helped to overcome some of the fears which lay behind his stammering. Homesickness, it is worth noting, is a problem that practically never rears its head.



A LITTLE CHICK

A peck, a crack, a bit of a head,
Down again,
A little more—
Very tired.
A bit of the wing,
Quiet for a long time,
Almost all out.
Can't go any further,
Then all out.
Wet and red,
Begins to get dry,
Gets fluffier—all dry—
A little chick.

Although the younger children cannot actually share in the work of the farm, perhaps the most striking proof of the value of the whole experiment can be seen in the spontaneous play of these groups during the next school year. They are no longer content for instance to build New York City with its markets or milk wagons: they add the farm and the dairy whence

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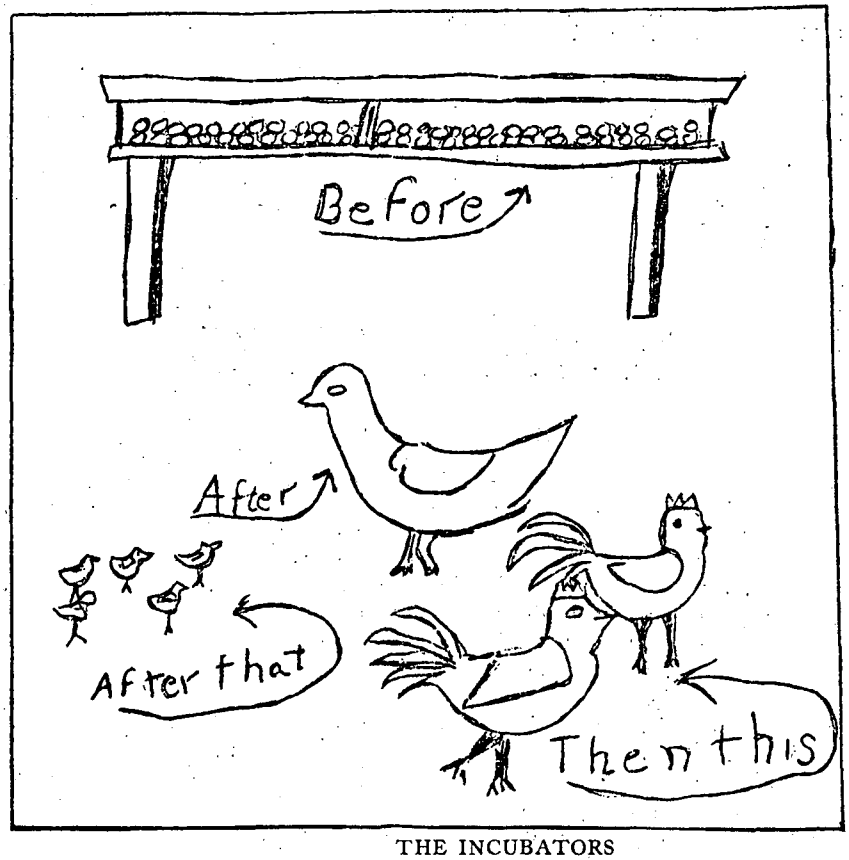
the milk and produce began its journey. Their world has become a bigger place and they are more at home in it.

There are other unexpected results, too. The children are often astonished to learn that teachers go to bed, and they develop a much more intimate relation with these teachers, who turn out to be human beings after all, and as for some of the teachers it is no less eye-opening for them to learn that children go to bed—and that children get upset stomachs after exercising. The round-the-clock supervision of children leads to a livelier understanding of parental problems and viewpoints.

To Miss Irwin valuable as the country living is, the group experience, which gives the children a common basis for their future work is most valuable of all. In fact, all the schools that have followed the lead of these two—City and Country, Birch Wathen, Flushing Progressive and New York Ethical—have endorsed the success of the experiment, and most of them have emphasized above all the success of the experience in living together. In the case of City and Country, for instance, the trip was first looked on as a lark. It furnished plenty of "fun," but it also afforded teachers clearer insight into young personalities and gave valuable lessons to whiners and slackers. These twelve-year-olds did all their own housework for a week. Discussion of budgets and meal-planning had gone on for some days before, and various discoveries were subsequently made, most memorable of which was that twenty-four jars of jam was too generous a week's allowance—even for twelve-year-olds.

"An excellent idea," summarized one of the twelve-year-olds who went last year, "but one that should be reserved for the older children as it meant too much responsibility for the younger ones." This young lady might have done well to look in on the Little Red Schoolhouse trip. Here the oldest child was six, and yet every member of the group did his or her full share of sweeping and clearing up and bed-making, while some mothers who had volunteered for the purpose did the cooking. It might be added that the experience in housework, though obviously not essentially a farm experience, is one of the precious by-products of the whole experiment. For some of the children who are used to cooks and maids, washing out that stubborn ring around the bath tub is all by itself a thoroughly liberal education.

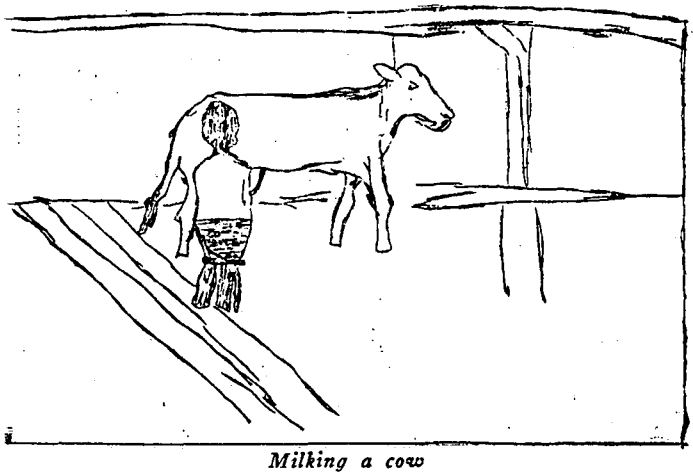


THE INCUBATORS

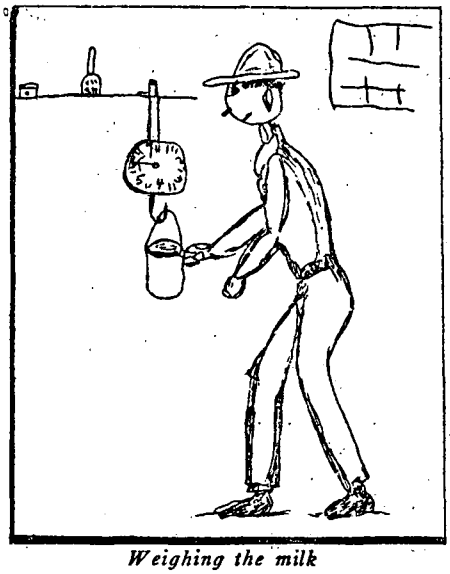
One day at the dinner table, Mr. Elliott spoke about the incubator or the artificial way to hatch chickens. Mrs. Neumann took us in groups of four down the basement where the incubators were. The incubator machine has to be kept at 103 degrees, the same heat as the hen gives to the eggs. If the head appears first it is much easier for them to come out of the shell. Sometimes they come out with their feet or wings, and it is very hard to emerge. Sometimes they die in the attempt.

When they are first seen they are all wet and their skin is red, but soon they get dry. When they are ready to come out of the incubator, they are taken in a box to the brooders. It was queer to see how they knew that the soil on the floor was for scratching. The chicks in the beginning seem to feel queer and don't know what to do, but very soon they get accustomed to their new home.

Of course, it is easy to scoff at such undertakings on the ground that they are brief and artificial and it is hard to answer these criticisms, because few of the results can be evaluated in academic terms. But teachers and pupils are both sure that the values are there. Such trips undoubtedly bring fresh and vital experience into the regular school program. They open another road away from "routine and standardization," and a fresh opportunity for "good adventure."



Milking a cow



Weighing the milk

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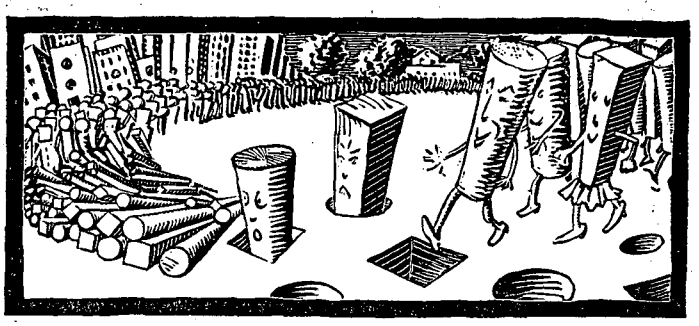

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Outwitting Ananias

PLANS for a scientific investigation of the reliability of the "lie detector," alias the pneumo-cardio-sphymograph, have been announced by the Local Community Research Committee of the University of Chicago. This instrument, said to have been used with remarkable success in 10,000 cases by August Vollmer, chief of police of Berkeley, California, and professor of police administration at the University of Chicago, records delicate changes in respiration, pulse and blood pressure which accompany emotions involving guilt and deception. In the present investigation tests will be made on more than a thousand individuals, under the direction of Professor L. L. Thurstone, psychologist; Dr. Ralph Gerard, physiologist; C. W. Darrow, of the Behavior Research Fund; Leonarde Keeler, of the Institute of Juvenile Research; Professor H. D. Lasswell, political psychologist; and Professor Vollmer. Especial attention will be paid to investigating the reliability of the device in marginal cases involving abnormal and subnormal as well as normal minds, and persons in pathological as well as healthy physical conditions. If the study shows that the device is entirely reliable for all types of situations and individuals, it may bring a revolutionary reform in criminal judicial procedure, its sponsors point out, since it would render the jury unnecessary as a fact-finding body. Professor Vollmer believes that it might be useful in personnel work also, and a whole range of still wide and sometimes distressing applications can be imagined by those in jocular vein.

Supervised Destruction

THAT adolescent boys should be allowed to build huge bonfires, drive automobiles, chop down trees, and throw stones at breakable objects is urged by Judge Harry L. Eastman of the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Juvenile Court. Judge Eastman believes that social agencies dealing in crime prevention and cure and in character-building activities should have a program to satisfy the urge to destruction. If he were a boys' club leader (and, it is to be supposed, if the raw material was at hand), he would help his boys build a log cabin in some remote spot, then help them burn it down. He would buy two or three junk automobiles, help the boys put them together into one car that would run, and then let every fellow take his turn at driving. After the first novelty had worn off he would have the auto torn apart by the boys, who would sell some parts, and scatter the others as they chose. He would take his "gang" into the wilds of Canada, and on outdoor and overnight hikes, but never twice to the same place. These things, he believes, would tend to justify the "just boy" in them and make them more responsive to his teachings. Everything would be done in a sportsmanlike manner and fair play would be the essence of the club.

Most activities in social settlements, summer camps, and boys' clubs are too tame, he ventures, though he gives them credit, through his own five years' records in the court, for crime prevention. But 75 per cent of the boys who appear before Judge Eastman have no recreational or church attachment. Within this 75 per cent is to be found the real problem of about five hundred boys who are actually bad from Cleveland's county population of 1,200,000. For them supervised destruction should be part of the program. Judge Eastman believes that another important step in juvenile crime prevention would come through the establishment of a conference between the court and the character building agencies, to meet regularly to discuss just where Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., settlements, big brother and big sister organizations and other non-tax-supported agencies would fit into the program.

That organized destruction is not likely to become an early part of agency practice, however, is suggested in the storm warning that the Welfare Federation of Cleveland hung out recently in calling a special meeting of all Welfare Federation agencies to consider the emergency resulting from unemployment and to volunteer savings to the best of their ability to meet it. A similar meeting in 1928 was followed by agency savings totalling nearly $50,000. For the first six months of 1930 the Associated Charities' material relief deficit was about $175,000, with minimum estimates for the year set at $250,000.

Still at the Sink

IN spite of the newer economic opportunities for women, housework remains the best paying solution for the mother with a baby or a small child to support, in the experience of the Mothers' and Babies' Department of the New York State Charities Aid Association. Of the 30,000 women assisted since 1898, the recent annual report announces, the majority have been placed at domestic service. The problem of the mother with more than one child to support, however, usually requires the separation of the mother and the older children. For mothers employed in factory, store or office, nursery care during the day is the usual resource. Death, desertion, unemployment, insanity and imprisonment are the most common causes for the loss of the husband's support. In the last year, however, there were instances of sober, industrious husbands who were employed, but at wages insufficient to maintain a home for the family. Of the 728 new applicants during 1930, over half were of American birth.

Social workers involved in the problems of dependent children will be interested in a recent computation by Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, showing that during the course of a year there are some 400,000 children under seventeen in the United States who lose a father or mother by death. Of these, about 225,000 lose their fathers, 170,000 their mothers.

Social-working Libraries

THE why, how and what of the hospital library in a hospital is described in detail in a leaflet, Hospital Library Service, prepared by the Hospital Libraries Committee of the American Library Association. Books for the entire hospital population, from scrub woman to chief-of-staff, is the aim. A hospital of 250 beds, for example, is thought to need about 750 books, a trained librarian two whole days a week, a library with 100 ft. of shelving, a book-cart,

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a book budget of $188-$250 a year, and magazines. In some cities this service is supplied by the local public library; in some of the older and better established hospitals the institution has its own full-time librarian and book budget. A recent leaflet preprinted from the Annual Reports of the American Library Association takes up various other aspects of institution libraries, and especially the year's research in this field in Massachusetts prisons. For further information address the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Miami's Predicament

WHEN the Bank Biscayne, the oldest institution of its kind in Miami, Florida, closed its doors early in June it tied up not only the deposits of the Community Chest but of all but two of the fifteen member agencies, as well as the personal accounts of many social workers. For several days social workers "borrowed nickels and dimes from each other in order to eat." This mishap brings discouragement again in the long and courageous struggle to give service through Miami's troubles, for many agencies have had to close their doors for the summer, sending their workers to their own homes or advising them to seek jobs elsewhere. Until this blow fell, there had been renewed hope from the results of the Chest campaign put through in the spring by Homer Borst of the Association of Community Chests and Councils. Helen Sullivan, who has carried on for the Travelers' Aid for the past six years is among those forced to leave, but arrangements for the care of calls from other societies have been made with Mrs. Martha Canter, 862 N.W. 29 Terrace, as a cooperating representative.

Teacher and Social Worker

TO try to find a common denominator for the school and the social worker a joint conference of teachers and social workers was held in Los Angeles in the spring of 1929 at the instigation of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. Following a morning meeting of 500 and a luncheon meeting attended by 300, a joint committee of teachers and social workers was appointed. The committee is composed of seven representatives of different divisions of the public schools and seven social workers from both public and private agencies, with Edith N. Burleigh, chief of social service at the Los Angeles Child Guidance Clinic as chairman and G. M. Hoyt, head of the division of attendance and employment of minors in the city schools as vice-chairman.

The objectives of the program are to discover the major social problems in the schools; to provide school principals with information about available social agencies; to acquaint the social agencies with school regulations and procedures; and to bring social agency workers and school people together to consider possible solutions of their common problems.

To accomplish these ends several joint committees were appointed, covering social problems in the schools; the listing of social agencies most useful to the schools; districting the city for neighborhood meetings of the school people and the social agencies within the district; providing speakers for both school and social work gatherings; and arranging for the publication of articles by both groups.

During the year these committees have been active in gathering data and in trying to visualize their mutual problems. "It is too soon to estimate values," write Miss Burleigh and Mr. Hoyt. "In so large a field of inter-relationships much knowledge of the other's viewpoints, methods and objectives must precede action. It is especially difficult to evaluate changes in attitude, but already ripples of interest are visible upon the calm of the former armed neutrality."

HEALTH

Weather and Health

CLAIMS and counter-claims for the perfect climate, which are the joy of realtors and oldest inhabitants, may receive some surprises from a study recently completed by Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University, published as a monograph of the National Research Council. Basing his conclusions on a study of deaths, day by day, in New York City for six years (1882-1888), Professor Huntington finds that the ideal day from the standpoint of physical health is one on which the average temperature is about 65°, the relative humidity nearly 90 per cent, while the preceding ten days or so "should have been characterized by fairly strong changes of temperature averaging 4°," and culminating in a drop of 10° or 12°. "The New York data join with various other types of evidence in suggesting that the best climate of all is one where frequent storms bring decided changes from day to day, but where the latitude, the prevailing winds, and the steadying effects of great bodies of water are such that extremes of either heat or cold are prevented. Southeastern England, outside of the smoky area of London, comes as near these conditions as almost any place, so far as yet appears." Optimum temperature of the weather apparently varies with age—being higher for very young babies, then low (an average of 55°) in early childhood and high again in old age. Professor Huntington's data seems to show that even at temperatures as high as 75°, the minimum mortality is associated with fairly high atmospheric humidity, an average of at least 80 per cent for day and night together. While the three chief factors in his study were mean temperature, relative humidity and variability of temperature, he points out that other influences, such as atmospheric dust and electricity, sunshine, fog, snow, and especially the change of the seasons may play an important role in determining human health and energy. "Even when we understand all these effects, there still remains the extremely interesting problem of whether the influence of the weather upon other functions such as mental activity and reproduction is the same as upon physical activity and health."

Penalties of Pounds

IN a study reported in Human Biology and abstracted in the Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the company, and Herbert H. Marks summarize the data on weight and health shown in the records of nearly a million and a half insured men for a period averaging nearly eight years. Taken altogether, the investigators conclude, "underweight, biologically, seems to be an asset." Especially at the younger ages underweight men suffered an undue amount of pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, but for other causes of death, especially the degenerative diseases, the balance was heavily against the overweight. For persons as much as 25 per cent overweight, the deathrate from all causes exceeded that of the normally heavy by nearly 50 per cent at ages under 45, and by 86 per cent at ages over 45. Even accident and suicide rates are higher for the overweight. "Over-

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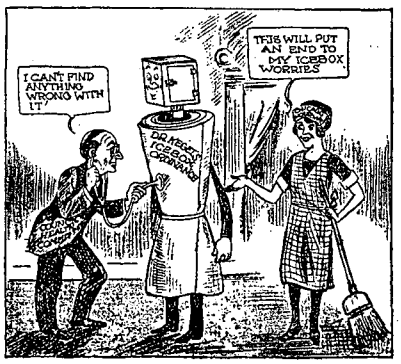
weight," the authors declare, "is largely a matter of hereditary constitution, and to that degree not controllable by the individual. Some of it, however, is often due to dietary habits and the mode of life. Overweight which results from these factors can, of course, be modified. In view of the high rates of morbidity and death among overweights, the necessity of continuous education of the public in these dangers is evident. The measures to control unnecessary overweight, through sensible diet and exercise, are usually simple and practicable. The emphasis should always be on habitual moderation, and not on the freakish diets which are followed for a time and then forgotten. . . . The present study confirms the well-known observation that persons who approach the mean of build and weight are best suited to withstand the hazards of life. In this country the average weight is rather high, even among these insured persons. Consequently the ideal norm is somewhat below the average used in popular weight tables for adults. Moreover, what we call the 'normal' increase in weight with advancing age is not biologically normal at all and, therefore, should be guarded against."

Industrial Health Services?

THE National Tuberculosis Association and the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care are engaged in a survey of the extent and character of preventive medical services in industry throughout the United States with particular reference to physical examinations. At present they are trying to obtain lists of plants with such services to which questionnaires may be sent, and would appreciate suggestions of the names of industrial companies which offer physical examinations for workers at the time of employment or periodically thereafter, and of physicians or medical organizations which contract with industrial establishments to provide physical examinations for employes. Please send information to Elizabeth Dublin, Research Fellow, National Tuberculosis Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Making Refrigerators Safe

LAST year the occurrence of ten deaths and 29 non-fatal cases of poisoning from leaks in mechanical refrigeration systems in Chicago pointed out a new hazard of modernity. The American Medical Association directed its Committee on Poisonous Gases to make an investigation and report. The report, drafted by Dr. Carey P. McCord of Cincinnati, and published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (June 7, 1930, p. 1882), declares "Artificial refrigeration is a public health achievement of the first magnitude," and adds, "It is obviously desirable that faulty developments in this important public health field should not defeat its purpose of adding to the well-being of human life." It is suggested that a national code governing the production and installation of mechanical refrigerators be formulated and accepted. Especially noteworthy in their findings is the fact that the danger seems greatest in multiple systems of installation. In these in the event of a leak, the large amount of refrigerant in the reservoir for a whole apartment building may be discharged into a single apartment. Where multiple installations are prohibited (notably New York) few if any cases of poisoning by refrigerants have occurred. The committee recommends research toward the adoption of a non-poisonous refrigerant, adding, "The public is now protected in respect to foods and drugs by federal law and careful governmental supervision. Similar protection is needed in regard to possibly harmful substances outside the field of foods and drugs."



More on Medical Costs

THE most recent report to be published by The Committee on the Cost of Medical Care—A Survey of the Medical Facilities of Shelby County, Indiana, by Allon Peebles—shows that here in 1929 drugs were as expensive as doctors. In that year the people of Shelby County spent more than half a million dollars for the care and prevention of illness—about $21 per capita. Of that approximately one-third was received by the physicians; one-third was spent for drugs and medicines; and the remaining third was paid to dentists, nurses, hospitals and other agencies. Thirty physicians in the county reported a total net income of $102,564; half of the net incomes were less than $3066, while the remainder exceeded that figure. It is estimated that the county's drug stores took in about $145,000 during the year for preparations and products for medical care; about half of this (46 per cent) went for patent medicines. The smallest item on the whole list of classifications was the county's expenditures for public health, $7164, or 1.3 per cent of the total bill for the care and prevention of illness. "With the existing laws governing remuneration of health commissioners" the report declares, "a satisfactory solution for the problem of providing adequate public health work in Shelby County seems improbable. Under the present system no competent physician can afford, unless at a large personal sacrifice, to give the necessary time to the duties of a health officer. Copies of the abstract of the study (a 20-page pamphlet) or the full report of 180 pages will be sent on request to interested persons. Address The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth St., N.W. Washington, D. C.

D. S. O.

TWENTY-FIVE years of distinguished service to New Haven, Connecticut, is the record which Mary Grace Hills leaves behind her on her resignation as superintendent of that city's Visiting Nurse Association. Her successor, as already announced in The Survey, is Elizabeth Gordon Fox, who brings to this new position a name known nationally and internationally among nurses. Miss Hills started in New Haven in 1905, working alone, with a budget of $1600 and an enthusiastic small group of board members, and in that first year she cared for 110 patients. In the twenty-five years of her guidance the association came to have a staff of 61 graduate nurses, caring for 15,204 patients in 1930, a group of nurse dietitians and housekeeper, a mental hygiene social case worker and a record department staffed by eight trained workers. Day by day, under her leadership, the association has answered the call for the health needs of the city. It demonstrated the need of nurses in the public schools. It has given special training in public health to the student nurses of the hospitals of the vicinity. It has given public health courses to graduate nurses who are now filling responsible positions as leaders in nineteen states. Institutes conducted for supervising nurses and for board members have contributed trained workers for almost every town in Connecticut. As the monthly bulletin of the New Haven Department of Health declares: "Miss Hills has served the people of this community from every walk in life, from its tiniest frailest new comer to its oldest most respected citizen, with sympathy and understanding. She has built up an organization worthy of a life's work."

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COMMUNITIES

Where Shall the Airport Be?

ALMOST every day the papers report controversies, legal and otherwise, between municipalities or individuals and r transportation companies regarding the location of airports. ir transportation in the United States has grown faster than ir knowledge of the subject. Representatives of communities, lled on to locate airports, have the choice of locating them indly, or in the light of the meager information available. his problem is considered in the first of a series of research udies shortly to be published by the Harvard School of City lanning. To contain three separate reports, the initial one, r Henry V. Hubbard and Howard Menhinick, discussing the uestion of the actual setting aside of an area for an airport -an advance digest was presented at the recent annual Naonal Conference on City Planning—is especially timely. An irport, it is pointed out, is a functional part of a city and egional plan. Though an airport must be accessible from main highway, it need not be located on the highway for any onsiderable distance. Since an airport can not be cut through y roads, it must not be located where it will seriously interupt ground traffic. Land must not be chosen where nearby bstructions such as hills, buildings, power lines or radio ntennae rise too high for planes to take off. Nor is it wise to ake park land for airports—obviously for very different easons. The ideal location is over an electrified railroad erminal or yard.

According to these students of the subject, five distinct types f airports, each supplying a different need are likely to develop: large municipal airports within fifteen minutes of the enter of the city, being to air transportation what a union tation is to a railroad system; out-of-town airports for storage nd repair purposes; airports similar to parking spaces and arages at the outer terminus of the local rapid transit system; ocal airports at suburban centers as an aid to commuting, and nally private airports to be used as landing places for airplane lubs, manufacturing testing fields, schools, and so on. There re today in the United States 1161 airports and landing fields, while 1130 municipalities have airports in prospect.

A Year of Achievement

HEARTY congratulations are due the Regional Plan Association of New York on its first birthday! This enterprising infant is a worthy child of the parent organization, the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs—as is evidenced by the first annual report of the director, George B. Ford. Regarding its primary task to be "the interpreter of the Plan o busy men and women," the association has given talks to nore than two hundred organizations in all parts of the region. Largely through its instigation or encouragement, at least half a dozen official planning and zoning boards or commissions ave been established in as many municipalities, while a larger umber are about to be launched. Special efforts are being nade by the association in Northern New Jersey to take advantage of the recently passed Planning Act. Believing that an official county commission can function most effectively in collaboration with a county federation of local planning boards, the association is proud of the share it has had in the organization of the Nassau County Planning Federation. At the request of several counties, special studies have been made of county assets and liabilities in relation to the Regional plan proposals. At present a set of colored maps, on a scale of 2000 feet to the inch, graphically showing the proposals of the Regional Plan are being prepared, together with cartoons, photographs, and lantern slides, for use in the field. But even more important is the constant cooperation with citizens' organizations (including chambers of commerce, taxpayers' associations, welfare agencies), housing associations, groups of realtors and subdividers, municipal, county and state highway and park engineers, and port, sanitary, tunnel, transit and railroad engineers, to put over the regional plan, and these activities indicate that the association is well on its way to achieving its real task —a non-statistical one—of preparing the region for the plan which has already been prepared for the region.

Churches in the United States

IN the United States there are more church members in every hundred city dwellers than in an equal number of country people and the proportion for the country as a whole is the same as it was ten and twenty years ago, 55 per cent of those over thirteen years of age. This information was obtained in the Government's Census of Religious Bodies which has been made the subject of a cautious and exhaustive interpretation by the Institute of Social and Religious Research (The United States Looks At Its Churches, by C. Luther Fry; $2.50). Here are answers to various questions. How many Americans are church members? Of what denominations? To what extent are ministers and priests academically trained? What is church property worth? And so on. There is an interesting indication as to the relation between local social conditions and religious allegiance, in the fact that there are only three religious denominations which have as many as three churches in every state.

One important finding of the study is the scant academic training of a large proportion of ministers. Of 71,500 ministers of seventeen white Protestant bodies studied, 41 per cent did not claim to be graduates of either college or seminary. Ministers of three Negro denominations ranked much lower, 78 per cent reporting themselves graduates of neither college nor seminary. The Roman Catholic priests made the best showing of all, only 6.6 per cent being non-graduates, while 68 per cent have both collegiate and seminary degrees.

Good Housing—Good Business

"THERE is nearly a billion dollars praying to be borrowed for non-speculative home construction ready to be passed out over the counter tomorrow morning in 46 cities in the United States." Thus the executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its recent annual convention in Toronto, Canada. The attitude of commercial interests toward the housing situation at the present moment is significant. Slums, the building interests have "discovered" are no more to their advantage than to those who are forced to live in them. The solution is to work out a plan whereby desirable living quarters are available to the family of modest income. In this connection, two recent announcements are of interest. The first is the contemplated nation-wide program for the elimination of slum areas over a period of ten years being formulated by the American Construction Council. While frankly stating that such a program should furnish billions of dollars of new construction and employ thousands of workers, the statement issued by the Council describing the needs and

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methods to be adopted might have been formulated by a social agency.

The second encouraging sign of the times is the Home Construction Division recently organized by Sears, Roebuck and Company, to enable families to finance the building of their own homes. The Company is prepared to make first mortgage loans up to 75 per cent of the value of the land and buildings to reliable home seekers for a normal term of 15 years at 6 per cent interest, and to build homes costing from $2000 to $25,000 from a hundred plans already prepared, or, if desired, from plans drawn by architects selected by the prospective owner. Under this plan the customer is enabled to buy a house specially constructed for him on far easier terms than he can buy a car or radio and for little more than he is accustomed to pay out for rent.

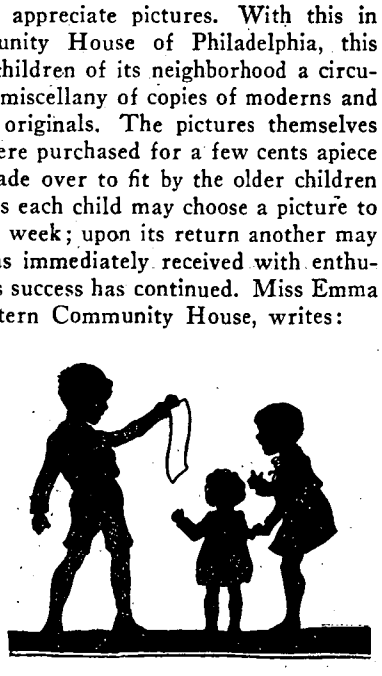
John Ihlder, director of the Pittsburgh Housing Association, succinctly summarized this new viewpoint that good housing can and must rest on a firm economic basis in a paper delivered before the National Conference of Social Work in June:

> Today consciously or sub-consciously we are recognizing that philanthropic housing will never produce enough dwellings to have an appreciable effect upon the need, that even government treasuries can not stand the strain of housing at a loss, and that therefore we must find a way of enabling tenants to pay an economical rent. . . . Philanthropists are now asked not to bid their money goodbye, but to take a risk. . . . And the risk is minimized in every way, not only by thorough study of all the factors involved, including the experience of older companies, but by definitely aiming at a group of prospective tenants considerably above the lowest in financial ability. Is it not, modern enterprises ask themselves, possible to finance more cheaply and yet in a way that will produce capital in adequate amounts? Is it not practicable to build more spaciously so that every room may have sun and air; to provide comfort and beauty for wage earners and yet pay a fair return on the investment? Is it not true that good management is good business? The present improved housing enterprisers state frankly that their prospects are selected. . . . What they promise is that successful experimentation and demonstration will enable them to reach groups lower in the economic scale than those with which they start. . . . The old regime failed because it adopted methods economically unsound. The new regime because it is setting for itself a practicable goal, because it has regard for sound economics and studies its problem in relation to other special problems, promises to effect all housing.

A Picture To Take Home

THE aesthetic side of education is only now coming to rank with the "three R's," and slum children for whom public libraries have made all literature available, have little opportunity to see and learn to appreciate pictures. With this in mind the Western Community House of Philadelphia, this spring inaugurated for the children of its neighborhood a circulating library of pictures, a miscellany of copies of moderns and classics and a few modern originals. The pictures themselves were donated and frames were purchased for a few cents apiece in secondhand stores and made over to fit by the older children of the House. For two cents each child may choose a picture to take home and keep it for a week; upon its return another may be taken out. The plan was immediately received with enthusiasm by the children, and its success has continued. Miss Emma Hires, headworker of Western Community House, writes:

> Recently we have talked with some of the children when they were making their selection and found that one child considered the type room in which the picture was to be placed, another chose a mill pond scene because she had visited a place in the country which looked similar. The pictures are very well cared for and much to our surprise, there has not been a casualty.



INDUSTRY

Negro Women in Industry

THE changed status of Negro women wage earners is emphasized in a report of a study of this group of worker in 15 states recently published by the Women's Bureau of th U. S. Department of Labor (Bulletin No. 70; Price, 15 cents)

This study of Negro women workers in their newer occupations covers 12,135 individuals in 251 manufacturing plants and 161 in general mercantile establishments, all of the latte group being employed as maids. The largest numbers of Negr women were found in the tobacco, food, textile and wood working industries. The report points out that

> the types of work in which Negro women were found may safel be said to represent, for them, distinct if somewhat slow industria progress. Large numbers were still engaged in sweeping and n cleaning of various kinds. . . . Others worked at tasks whic would properly be classified under general labor. Still others wer in employments that, while scarcely unusual in themseves, wer notable because they represented the carrying over of the olde traditional occupations, sometimes with changes in method, into th newer industrial system.

The hours of work for these wage earners ranged from les than 8 to 13, with the largest group (33 per cent) workin 10 hours a day. Median weekly earnings ranged from $5.0 in Arkansas to $11.30 in New Jersey. About two-thirds of th women studied had been in their trade two years or more More than 40 per cent of the women were in the 20 to 30 ag group, and 25 per cent in the 30 to 40 group. Forty per cen of the women reporting their marital status were married, an 29 per cent were widowed, separated or divorced. The repor as a whole gives a picture of a group of wage earners wh work long hours for low wages under the pressure of economi necessity, and who, slowly and with difficulty are making thei way from the lowest levels of agricultural and domestic drudg ery into lines of more skilled and more remunerative work.

New York's Employment Service

THE present weaknesses in the free employment service o New York State, recommendations for immediate improve ment, and a five-year program for a thorough reorganizatio are contained in a report recently submitted to the State In dustrial Commissioner, Frances Perkins, by an advisory com mittee on employment problems, appointed by her six month ago. The committee's study of the state employment servic was directed by Mary LaDame. The report points out tha the present employment service has made no significant con tribution to the stabilization of employment and to the orga ization of the labor market during the fifteen years of it existence because it has been handicapped by meager appropria tions and low salaries. Under the circumstances, the bureau "has not been able to command the leadership and abilitie required by the work."

Among six recommendations for immediate improvement, th report emphasizes the early appointment of "one capable trained executive" at a salary of $7500. This executive woul

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e directly responsible to the industrial commissioner. At resent, responsibility for the bureau is divided among twelve uperintendents, with a maximum salary of $3000 a year. The eport also urges

at systematic clearance among the employment offices be es-blished; that a manual of practice be prepared; that definite rovision be made for organized training of the personnel of the ureau, particularly new employes; and that $50,000 be made im-ediately available to bring about improvements in the bureau.

The five-year program recommended by the committee would ake the ten offices of the employment service "scientific and uthoritative centers of information on employment and in-ustrial conditions" and "the medium for bringing about co-rdination of existing effective placement agencies."

The committee further recommends that President Hoover e urged to initiate a reorganization of the United States Em-loyment Service "with a view to rendering more adequate ssistance to the state service."

Wage Earners in the Home

A THREE-YEAR inquiry into hours, wages and working conditions in household employment, and ways and means f raising the efficiency of household work and also of house-old management to standards comparable to those of modern ndustry has been carried forward by the Philadelphia Council f Household Occupations. Several thousand questionnaires ere sent out and studies were made of the management in limited number of individual homes. A findings committee as recently appointed to interpret the material already col-ected, and a digest of its report is now published by the Council (311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia).

The committee suggests that

n different communities standard wages for household employ-ent might be formulated by groups of employers and employes. uch standards should vary with skill, experience, type of job, mount of responsibility involved and other factors.

Vacation with pay, suitable notice by either employer or mploye "before breaking off the employment relationship," reater care in giving and in investigating references, living out whenever the conditions of a given job permit," better living onditions when the employe lives in the employer's home, are ut forward by the committee as essential to a sound labor olicy within the home.

Finding Out About Unemployment

A STUDY of the causes of seasonal unemployment in the Philadelphia area, as the basis for a program which will educe this industrial hazard, is to be made under an appropria-ion of $75,000 from the Rosenwald Fund by the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The lepartment will have the cooperation of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Board of Education, the State Department of Labor, social agencies, rade associations, trade unions and Swarthmore and Haver-ford Colleges. The study will probably take three years, and will be directed by Professor Joseph H. Willetts.

How management may forestall the discharge of industrial mployes, and an analysis of procedures which have been fol-owed by manufacturing concerns when partial or total shut-down became inevitable, is discussed in a recent publication of he National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. (Lay-Off and Its Prevention. 86 pp. Price, $1.50.) The section on lay-off rocedure is based on reports from 193 companies. Competency nd length of service were listed by these firms as the chief factors considered in deciding which workers would be retained or rehired. Marital status and number of dependents was a third consideration with 73 (38 per cent) of the plants re-porting. The study gives samples of forms used by various companies in rating employes and in keeping service records. A majority of these 193 companies give lay-off notice varying in length from one-half day to a month. Some companies add a dismissal wage, and some make special efforts to assist laid-off workers to find other jobs.

On the general question of lay-off procedure, this report states:

It has been found by the reporting companies that the manner in which the lay-off procedure is handled is an important factor in determining the attitude of the suspended employe toward the company and, to a lesser degree, that of the workers who remain. If the necessity for reduction in personnel is made clear, and the individual's status and chances of being re-employed at a later date are frankly discussed, there is much less likelihood of bad feeling than if employes are laid off abruptly and without being notified as to the reason, or whether or not they would ever be re-employed.

Boys and Girls At Work

BRINGING together from widely scattered sources material on the history of child labor, the present extent of child labor in this country, and existing child labor laws, the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has done an extraordinarily useful job in its new bulletin, Child Labor—Facts and Figures (publication No. 197. Price, 25 cents, Government Printing Office). The extent to which we "live on our young" in this country is revealed in the careful section on the amount and distribution of child labor. According to the 1920 census, there were 1,060,858 child workers between the ages of ten and fifteen in the United States, less than one-third of them in occupations covered by existing child labor laws. The report adds, "No information is available regarding working children under the age of ten, though many are known to be employed, especially in such occupations as agriculture and street trading."

The largest numbers as well as the largest proportion of children at work between the ages of ten and fifteen are to be found in the Southern states: nearly 274,000 in the South Atlantic States, more than 221,000 in the East South Central (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi) and nearly 185,000, in the West South Central (Arkansas, Louisiana Oklahoma and Texas). But the divisions reporting the largest number of children engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits are—not the Southern textile area—but, first, the Middle Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania); next, the New England States; third, the East North Central States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin).

To make Massachusetts child labor laws more effective through the more general and more intelligent cooperation of young workers themselves, a new edition of a bulletin on the state's child labor regulations was recently published by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee (6 Beacon Street, Boston). In text and cheerful pictures, this pamphlet explains what the provisions of the child labor laws are, what their purpose is, and the prescribed procedure for any young resident of Massachusetts under the age of twenty-one who wants to be a wage earner.

"what're y'all waiting for?"
"we're getting employment certificates. You need them everywhere if you're between 14 and 16!"
GET YOUR EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES HERE

Courtesy Massachusetts Child Labor Committee

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EDUCATION

Adults At School

SOME of the possibilities in adult education, and some of its needs are explored in the annual report of the division of adult education, Cleveland Board of Education, of which Alonzo G. Grace is director. The report, a mimeographed volume of some two hundred pages, is based on a two-year study participated in by nearly four hundred instructors and 12,000 students in the division. The first 60 pages are taken up with a discussion of general considerations. The report on the actual study of "the mental ability of adults as related to adult interests, needs and activities," is of first-rate importance to all those working in this broad field. The Thorndike test of word knowledge, the Otis self-administering test (higher form), the Terman test and the Ohio state psychological test were chiefly used. The distribution of mental ability, as shown by the averages on six tests given to 3819 participants, was: slow, 20.3 per cent; average, 63.2 per cent; superior, 10.1 per cent; very superior, 6.3 per cent. In the Thorndike test,

> The high score of ninety-eight was obtained by a woman forty-three years of age, American born and having two years of college training. The low score was zero, or complete failure. This point was reached eight times. All those who scored from zero to five inclusive were recent Negro migrants from the south.

The report underscores the need for better yardsticks for measuring adult ability than are now available. It further points out that

> race and nationality per se have little influence on learning. . . . To many, the low status of the Negro would be just another proof of the racial inferiority of the group. To those who understand the situation, the fact that the majority of this group has never been beyond the fourth grade is of much more significance. The foreign-born, handicapped by lack of English vocabulary, present another aspect of the influence of environment. . . . One wonders how well a superior English-speaking child or adult would do on tests involving Bantu habits, customs and culture, or Chinese life, or the life of the American Indian.

More About Athletics

LAST winter the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching stirred up a tempest on many college campuses and in the daily press with its report of a three-year study of athletics in American schools, colleges and universities, and the details it gave of such abuses as over-paid coaches, subsidized players and "recruiting" (see The Survey, December 15, 1929, page 351). The twenty-fourth annual report of the president and trustees of the Foundation summarizes the results to date of this inquiry into athletics and their place in our educational system. According to this report, important changes, "sometimes in the whole athletic situation, sometimes as respects recruiting and subsidizing," have been made at seventeen institutions since they were visited for the study. Included in these seventeen institutions are Harvard, Oberlin, Princeton, Yale and the Universities of Colorado, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Concerning coaches and coaching, the report states, "Paym for coaching in all American sports is traditional. It is a pract not likely to be discontinued in this generation. Obviously position of a coach whose tenure depends upon victory is b unfortunate and unfair. A coach who trusts to faculty sta and fair words for safety in the hour of disapproval leans up a broken reed. Except the undergraduate, the coach, of those concerned with present-day college athletics, has suffe most from their shortcomings."

Experimental Colleges

SETTING at rest rumors that the Experimental College Wisconsin is to be discontinued, and outlining plans f the coming year, a new bulletin on this educational undertak has been issued by the University of Wisconsin. The Expe mental College, started four years ago as a junior college f men within the University of Wisconsin, has attempted carry over into the first two college years the aims and metho of the progressive elementary and high schools (see The Surv June 1, 1927, page 268). The general program is to be co tinued during the next academic year, and the college a nounces that it can accept 84 freshmen in September.

The plans for Bennington College, a four-year experiment college for women, to be located near Bennington, Vermo were canvassed by a conference called by the president a trustees late in June. About $1,100,000 of the necessa $2,500,000 fund has been raised since the project was originat by a group of educators in 1924. It was decided to postpo the projected opening of the college from 1931 to 1932, and hold to the plan of a small, independent residence college f women "which will in its own program emphasize individuali direct experience, serious interest, initiative, creative and i dependent work, and self-dependence as educational aims."

Attendance Habits in Rural Schools

A STUDY of the proportion of country children who dr out of school, and the attendance and rate of progress those who remain, has been made in Delaware, where for mo than a decade a layman's organization, the Service Citizens Delaware, has cooperated with state and local school autho ties in collecting and analyzing school records and in raisi the level of school equipment, teaching, attendance and pare participation in school matters. The present study is based an analysis of "the eight-year individual attendance and progre cumulative records of the 1915 entrants into Grade I of t rural and village schools of the state of Delaware" (An A counting of Progress and Attendance of Rural School Childr in Delaware, by Hermann Cooper. Teachers College, Columb University, Contributions to Education, No. 422. 150 p Price, $1.75). The study, as Dr. Cooper defines it, is an a tempt to discover:

> the cumulative effect of non-attendance on school progress; t amount of non-progress assigned by the teacher to non-attendanc the grades responsible for non-progress; the effect of the type school on progress and attendance; the effect of the pupil's age entrance on progress; the cumulative effect of the different caus of absence, as far as they could be ascertained, on individu pupils; and the degree the same pupil or groups of pupils incu red a similar loss over a period of years.

Dr. Cooper found that one out of every two 1915 entran spent their first two years of school in Grade I, while one o of every eight spent three years in the first grade. One 19 entrant out of every twenty made rapid progress, one out every four, normal progress, and seven out of every ten, slo progress. Seventy-six per cent of all non-progress in the schools was found in the first three grades. Some form non-attendance accounted for 95 per cent of the reasons giv by teachers for "repeaters" in Grade I.

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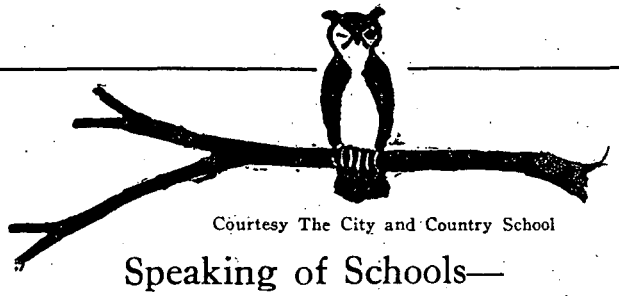
The concluding chapter of recommendations is full of interest and suggestion for teachers and school administrators and also for parents and others who have the improvement of the schools at heart. While emphasizing the importance of good school laws and their enforcement, Dr. Cooper also points out:

The real reason why Delaware is the basis of this study is that the state and the people have made a definite attempt to solve the problem of attendance by social rather than legal agencies. True enough, conditions in Delaware are not yet what they should be, but they have been much improved in the past ten years. The community organizations, around the school as a center, have done much to interest parents in the school, to inform them of school methods, and to display to them the abilities and acquisitions of their own children, and this interest leads the parents to make sacrifices in order to keep their children in school regularly. These community organizations have stressed, not only good attendance, but school progress and betterment of home conditions. The visiting teachers have cooperated with the community organizations and with the parents at every turn; they have tried to see the problem from their point of view; and they have successfully saved many a child for regular attendance in the public school. The law and the courts have been used to gain the desired results only in stubborn cases, for every mental attitude can be changed only by a gradual process of education and it is a change of mental attitude that is desired. Delaware has been using the educational method. The forces appealed to were social ones. It is an experiment that other states may well afford to investigate.



Courtesy The City and Country School

Speaking of Schools—

CITIZENS LOOK AT THE SCHOOLS. *Sub-Committee on School Visiting, Committee on Education, Women's City Club, 22 Park Avenue, New York.*

Modern educational experiments being carried out in New York City public schools are here summarized by a group of intelligent laymen.

STUDIES IN COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, *by A. Monroe Stowe. The Buletin of Lynchburg College, Vol. IV, No. 3. Lynchburg, Va. Price, 50 cents.*

A bibliography on recent literature on college education, including books, pamphlets and magazine articles.

EDUCATION TUNES IN, *by Levering Tyson. American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. Price, 30 cents.*

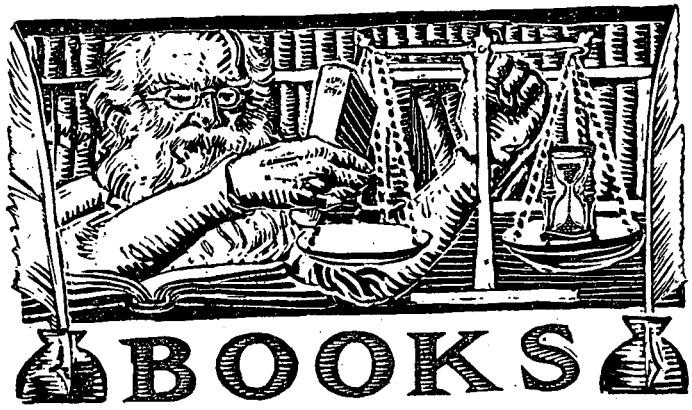
A report on the study of the use of radio broadcasting in adult education, made last winter by the associate director of university extension at Columbia University.

THE PRINCIPAL AND ADMINISTRATION. *Bulletin of the Department of Elementary School Principals, Vol. IX, No. 3. 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C. Price, $2.00.*

From a slim pamphlet, the yearbook of the department has grown to a weighty volume of some seven hundred pages. This year it is divided into two parts, covering "philosophy in good administration" and "practices of good administration."

DIGEST OF PROGRAMS AND OBJECTIVES OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS IN ADULT EDUCATION, *prepared by the Community Conference, West Chester, Penna., John W. Herring, Secretary. Price, 50 cents.*

A summary of the aims and activities of twenty-two community organizations which are carrying on adult education experiments through classes, forums, community conferences, and the correlation of the work in this field being done by the other agencies in the respective communities.



Religion and Social Work

THE SOCIAL WORK OF THE CHURCHES, *edited by F. Ernest Johnson. Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of Churches. 244 pp. Price $1.00 paper; $1.25 cloth postpaid of The Survey.*

As religion becomes more and more socially minded and is interpreted more and more in terms of life and life processes, the preacher's field becomes broader and his sphere of knowledge ought to enlarge. The Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches has been for years engaged in investigating socio-religious phenomena of all sorts. Here is the summary of the known facts about the social ideals and work of the churches. If your pet denomination has caught the faintest glimmer of light on the social aspects of religion, you will find it all recorded in detail in this book.

The preacher who is waking up to the deep intimacy that exists between human souls and human bodies, between human temperaments and human labor, between human health and human salvation, and who is beginning to feel that perhaps it may be a holy duty to do something about slums and low wages and insecure employment and overcrowding and child labor and disease and such things, will find this a good handbook. If he cannot learn here what he wants to know, he can at least learn where to find it. The pity is that material such as this attains its just recognition so very slowly. The majority of churches and preachers will, for some generations, continue to mess around with theological trivialities and pious phrases, robbing their religion of its potential powers, and sending much of their best work to non-religious agencies to be done. Every such agency represents a lost opportunity to religion, a chance for service that the churches had and lost. It is to the everlasting credit of the Federal Council, and of its workers, that these opportunities are again being offered to the churches. The latter ought now to thank God, repent, and get to work.

Colorado Springs CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

Preaching or Teaching

GUIDING THE CHILD: *On the Principles of Individual Psychology, by Alfred Adler and Associates. Greenberg. 268 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

GUIDING THE CHILD is a symposium of translated essays written by Dr. Sophie Lazarfeld, Dr. Alexandra Adler, Dr. Zanker and others; they describe the methods and theories of individual psychology in school, clinic, and in private tutelage. It contains only one contribution by Dr. Adler himself, and this one sounds like a stereotyped monologue, benevolently preached at the child, and occasionally interrupted by a monosyllabic word or simple sentence from the child. The "philosophy" of this psychology is epitomized by one of the contributors thus: "Don't be a quitter, fulfil your obligation toward your social environment, toward your fellow-beings in vocation and in marriage."

The most provocative chapter is a dialog between Martha Holub and Dr. Alexander Neuer on the validity of individual psychology. But curiously, the argument, instead of concerning itself with the merits of individual psychology, seems to con-

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script into the ranks of the Adlerians, not only Dr. August Aichhorn and Fräulein Anna Freud, both psycho-analysts, but even Professor Freud himself.

The devices used by Dr. Aichhorn and Fräulein Freud for effecting a transference, as the psycho-analyst calls it, in order later to begin the fundamental work of altering the child's unconscious attitudes and thus producing conscious adjustment to reality are interpreted wrongly by the Adlerians to be the whole method. This is not surprising. For they concern themselves, as indicated in this book, entirely with the conscious aids and devices as ends in themselves. The quotations from the works of the two psycho-analysts mentioned are used to prove the self-evident fact that psycho-analysis and education are not identical. On the other hand it must be emphasized that psycho-analytic re-education and individual psychology are certainly not identical, whereas Dr. Holub and Dr. Neuer would like to convince the reader that they are—not that the psycho-analysts don't know it!

ROSETTA HURWITZ
New York City

Documenting the Baby

THE MODERN BABY BOOK, *by John E. Anderson and Florence L. Goodenough. W. W. Norton and The Parents' Magazine. 398 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

FIRST words and sprouting teeth have ceased to be solely an object of maternal gloating and have taken on a burning interest as well for modern doctors and teachers who are as interested in a child's whole normal development as in his ailments and pedagogic progress. Here is a new baby book, with space not only for snapshots and bright sayings, but also for a "development record," which will prove useful repeatedly to the modern parent and eventually probably interesting to the child himself. Directions for keeping the records and an explanatory account of normal development are included. John E. Anderson is director of the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of Minnesota and Florence L. Goodenough is associate professor at the same institution.

MARY ROSS

Clinics for the Aged

SALVAGING OLD AGE, *by Lillien J. Martin and Clare de Gruchy. Macmillan. 173 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE authors of Salvaging Old Age describe the process of reclamation as actually carried on in clinics much like child guidance clinics. They learned that 87 per cent of the 263 old persons studied and treated had difficulties incipient in early childhood. Dr. Martin was 79 years old when the book was written and frankly classed herself as one of the "salvaged." She divides all old people into three classes: the largest group, composed of those having "particularly disagreeable physical traits and even more unpleasant fixed mental peculiarities" which can never be changed. A smaller group, composed of those who "rebel against approaching old age." This is an ever increasing group who try to hold on to youth through the physical instead of the mental side of life. They face-lift, rouge, dye the hair to camouflage approaching age. These two groups she dismisses as not salvageable, and gives the last six chapters of the book in an intensely interesting way to the third group—the smallest in numbers—the old people who, instead of being "body worshippers," are still putting their best intellectual efforts into living.

The purpose of the clinics—in the belief that mental weaknesses tell against the aged far more than physical weaknesses—is to lead the aged to recognize mental weaknesses in themselves as soon as possible (only with the mentally deficient is this impossible, they claim); to prescribe exercises to be followed daily to overcome them; and to carry on an efficient follow-up from the clinic and record the results. Recognition of individual differences is a large factor in the success with which the work is carried on.

Serving in these clinics has made the authors firm believers that a large percentage of old people can be "salvaged" through patient, constructive efforts and understanding. Their readers will find it difficult not to agree.

M. FRANCES WARREN
New York City

New Light on City Planning

CITY PLANNING (*Second edition*), *National Municipal League Series. Edited by John Nolen. D. Appleton & Co. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIRTEEN years ago when the National Municipal League published City Planning, a collection of essays written by eighteen outstanding experts and edited by John Nolen, modern city planning was a comparatively new science. Then but ninety-seven cities in the United States had planning commissions. Today there are at least 691 such commissions representing a combined population of over 37,000,000. Some two hundred cities have actually been broadly re-planned. In fourteen areas regional plans are being undertaken officially or otherwise. Within the last decade important city planning legislation has been passed; the constitutionality of zoning has been passed upon by the highest courts. Through all this period of expansion and development, Mr. Nolen's book, covering as it does the essential elements of a city plan, has remained one of the classics. But with the progress of city planning new problems have naturally arisen, so the second revised and expanded edition, again compiled under the editorship of Mr. Nolen, is most welcome. Two new chapters have been added—one on zoning by Edward M. Basset, a second on regional planning by the editor of the volume. Both preeminent authorities on the respective subjects, their very authorship ensures the value of the new material. The chapter on legislation, by Alfred Bettman, greatly enhances the usefulness of the volume, as does "the shelf of reference for a city planning library" selected by Katherine McNamara, Librarian of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture and City Planning, from the Manual of Planning Information, 1928, prepared by Theodora Kimball Hubbard in collaboration with Miss McNamara. Excellent as is the new material, the very need for it, indicates the greatest flaw in the volume. It is a great pity that all the eminent authors who contributed to the original volume were not asked to revise their chapters up to date, for much has transpired in the field of city planning since the book was written thirteen years ago. Yet this revised volume even with its limitations has an important place in planning literature.

LOULA D. LASKER

The Developing Child

CHILD ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, *by Annie Dolman Inskeep, Ph.D. Appleton. 427 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMONG psychologists it has become rather common practice to write to a considerable extent on subjects in which they have had neither theoretical nor practical experience. Especially does this fault become alarming when they venture out of their own field into that of physiology or medicine. True enough a similar accusation can be made against the physicians. They have in the past discussed and are perhaps even more in the present discussing and writing about the causes and treatment of child behavior. In many instances they have borrowed their ideas from the psychologists. But it is easier for a physician to write accurately upon child psychology than for a psychologist to write on clinical medicine. Child care and training are to a great extent still lost in generalizations so that errors of the compiler do not become so evident. In medicine and allied subjects, however, our knowledge of causes and effects is much more definite and clean cut, and misinterpretation of accepted literature as well as improper discrimination between the correct and incorrect impresses itself much more painfully on the reader.

For the preparation of her volume Dr. Inskeep has read

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innumerable references in the various fields of child study. She has set herself a high aim giving the reader more than a mere glimpse into the fields of medicine, physiology, psychology, sociology and anthropology. Few will deny that she has covered most comprehensively the literature that has a bearing on the mental and physical adjustment of the child. Unfortunately she shows a lack of clinical understanding in many of her pages. Consider for example some sentences in the chapter on "adjustment in relation to the internal organs":

"When one thinks of the numerous changes the heart undergoes before birth and of its growth after birth, it is not difficult to understand the incidence of heart disease. . . . The relation between the heart and the blood vessels at puberty is such as to give rise in some children to palpitation and they become exceedingly conscious of their pulse rate. This palpitation, if there is no organic trouble, soon passes away. . . . Especially in the pubertal spurt of heart growth the greatest of care should be taken to prevent damage to the heart. . . . At adolescence, both inherited and acquired disease tendencies are more apt to show than in earlier years. A boy or girl may enter high school with a clear health record and a year or so later show a heart murmur, or some other symptom of heart trouble. Athletics of the sane and safe sort will probably do no harm to the heart if the inheritance, the previous disease history, and the time of the onset of puberty are taken into consideration and a monthly heart examination given during the training season. . . . In children having heart disease it is usually found that sore throats, infections of the teeth, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are the primary infections resulting in chorea, rheumatism, joint, bone, and muscle pains, torticollis, or the skin conditions which we associate with rheumatism. . . . They see very clearly that theirs, being young is an unripe heart, a tender growing organ that is much more easily damaged than daddy's 'tough old heart.' . . . Physiological age, which is used in this book to denote the stages of the maturing of internal organs, might possibly be measured by the growth of the heart, the atrophy of the thymus gland or some other like organic sign. It is known at about what rate some of the internal organs grow, but it would be both expensive and inconvenient to watch such stages of growth progress in children."

Such mistakes are hard to excuse.

There is on the other hand a great deal of valuable information in this volume. Dr. Inskeep has attempted the almost impossible task of collecting, arranging and classifying the biological literature published on the growth and development of the child. She has also made it her task to apply the information collected to the every day management of the child in the home and in the school.

Dr. Inskeep deserves our heartiest endorsement in what she considers the newer ideal for education which can be realized when home, school, and society cooperate in providing for every child the best physical, mental, and emotional health that can possibly be his.

One of the most pleasing characteristics of the book is the clear and vivid fluidity of her style. GRETE SEHAM

Minneapolis, Minn.

Man's Greatest Need

SLEEP, *by Donald A. Laird and Charles G. Muller. John Day Company. 214 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. LAIRD and his associate Mr. Muller and thirty-two human "guinea pigs" who acted as subjects, have produced a lively book on so passive a subject as sleep. The constructive part of it grows out of the commendable conversion of a fraternity house into a psychological sleep-ward where the students could take turns in recording characteristic data of the night life as provided by nature and regulated by man. The interpretation is in terms of sleep as a restorative process for the fatigue accompanying the output of human energy; this basic need proves commanding. Even puppies will succumb to sleep starvation more readily than to food hunger. We can do without everything but sleep.

The quantitative data picture the extra energy needed to keep going with insufficient sleep, the differences in depth of sleep, such physical factors as the suitability of the bed, such psychic ones as the ability to tell how long one has slept, the efficiency curves for different orders of mental operations after specified periods of sleep, and the like. The focus of the book is in the emphasis of the importance of sleep in the mental regimen, with hints and at times directions for wooing the precious gift when sleep won't readily come. The emotional unrest dominates, but there are several satellites in the constellation of causes for poor sleep, and the abnormal fatigue which incites it and results from it in one vicious circle.

It's a worth while study and a sensible presentation, and may serve to convince the lay public that experimental psychology is alertly concerned to round out knowledge to the benefit of human working days and restful nights. JOSEPH JASTROW

New York City

Lay Sermons

THE PEW PREACHES: *edited by William L. Stidger. Cokesbury Press. 251 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PREACHERS must often wonder what the man in the pew thinks about religion and the church. Here are fourteen replies, by Henry Ford, Owen D. Young, William Allen White, Roger Babson, J. C. Penney, and nine others, all of international reputation in some field of importance.

Most of these men try to preach sermons; and the results are about what might reasonably be expected of a group of fourteen brand-new graduates of some theological seminary, with the ink barely dry on their diplomas. As sermons, these fourteen are not too good. Preaching is evidently a new and unfamiliar business with these men, and they react to the pulpit as a preacher might react to the banker's desk or the editor's typewriter if the positions were reversed.

But if the not-too-critical reader is willing to pass over the form, structure, and arrangement rather lightly, he can find a great deal that is amazingly worth while. Here is one man, very rich indeed, who preaches the ideal of brotherhood even to the down and out. There might be some question as to his ability or willingness to apply his own preaching to his business; but at least he states the ideal. Here is a famous editor and wit who reveals a broad streak of mysticism. Here is a man skilled in the indirection and duplicity of diplomacy who nevertheless knows how to state, simply and directly, his religious convictions. Good convictions, too. And so on, through the list.

As a collection of sermons, this volume is mediocre. Mr. Stidger's rather lavish use of superlatives in his introductions does not improve it. But as a revelation of the religious opinions of modern business, as a commentary upon the reaction of the pew to the church, this volume is valuable and interesting. CHARLES STAFFORD BROWN

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Marriage in the Modern World

INCOMPATIBILITY IN MARRIAGE, *by Felix Adler. D. Appleton. 105 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN an age when maladjustments are discussed mainly from the standpoint of radical thinking it is satisfying to read a volume by a man of conservative trends who fundamentally sympathizes with humanity. Dr. Adler views incompatibility as a natural and normal phenomenon in marriage. He defines the social purpose of marriage as involving and requiring the basis of ethical quality of the sexes together with their unity in the advancement of the human type and then their joint influence upon their offspring.

Discussing the strain between the older and younger generations he points out the conventionality of youth in their effort to live up to the convention of attempting to efface the distinctions of the sexes. He objects to youth belittling the past as though it contained naught of value and presents the thought that knowledge should be selected for its energy value. The radicalism of the young and the unsettled ideas of the community provoke discord which (*Continued on page* 447)

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WORK SHOP

That Outside Activity Question

By GILBERT HARRIS

I WRITE these lines at the end of a strenuous season. I am tired and know it, and am aware that this tired feeling is responsible for any "kicks" that I might present in the course of this paper. The year has been hard. I have organized, re-organized and organized some more. My job has caused me to speak to hundreds, shake hands with thousands, and be looked over by hundreds of thousands.

My work is recreation. As head of a large institution, I bring recreation to many, one thousand a day throughout the year. It seems to me that I am responsible for everyone's recreation. My associates and I are of different clay. We are not supposed to get recreation, or else to get it in some mysterious way unlike other normal beings. While we enjoy our work and are anxious to develop it to the fullest, we have too little of this recreation we preach about for ourselves.

My own day is something like this. I am on the job generally at ten-thirty, and finish the day anywhere from ten-thirty to midnight. Saturday or Sunday is pretty much the same. My week will average sixty hours. Socially I am *non est*. You might logically conclude that this article then is primarily one of protest. It is not. I enjoy my work. There are very few irritations. The Board is friendly and easy to work with. I know that I have made my job hard largely because I have wanted to. Many have dubbed me a "conscientious boob," and they are right. My experience is not individual. It is similar to many others who are in various fields of social welfare.

My field, I said, was recreation. I should have qualified this to Center recreation because this qualification largely explains my working conditions. My friends in other avenues of social work may not be so sorely harrassed with late working hours, particularly at night, but some are almost as badly situated. I see many drawn and weary looks that tell the story. Someone will say at this point that he works in a department store and his hours are not much different there. Shake brother, you and I are in the same fix, but the difference is that you do not have to sell fresh viewpoints or make adjustments in life. You sell hats and clothing and shoes; and don't forget there is a distinction with a considerable difference.

Just about this time someone comes along and asks me a question. It is, how much time and interest should an executive give to participation in community-wide projects of a general social and civic nature but not necessarily closely related to his immediate work? First of all, according to my premise, I haven't any time and cannot, therefore, give any time or interest to anything else. If I do, my hours are merely extended from sixty to seventy or eighty a week, or the work suffers.

Conveniently I remember a dream. In this fantasy I imagined I worked the hours of a union musician. Eventually I died, although the record is not clear as to the cause. It must have had some relation to the question I am discussing for soon afterwards it was brought up. I was introduced to Saint Peter. Right away the old gentleman asked me to list the community-wide projects I should have liked to have participated in while on earth. Being a conscientious social worker I was prepared, and brought out of my celestial pocket the following projects that lo! were already written there: art; music; drama; literature; reforms in the general social field; legislative programs; political movements; economic changes; educational enterprises.

Saint Peter promised, after he had read the list, to let me participate in these affairs at some future date. He appeared a bit hazy on the whole when this would occur. Undoubtedly, other executives, even though they may not have a Saint Peter to talk to after their demise, would express much the same ideas. How much time can we take from our jobs for indirectly related community projects? I am serious about the strenuous hours but realize that often certain work has precedence over other work which must temporarily be side-tracked. My answer is that I think we should give much more time to the fields I have enumerated than we do. We should give as much time as we can spare, with this proviso: that it does not hurt or affect our work. But am I apt to affect my own work if I spend a few hours on some communal art project? The chances are I will learn something of art, about which I know pitifully little, which will help me directly and indirectly in my job. Here is a different approach to life. Artists and social workers generally see life from different angles. I feel I would be greatly enriched in life if I knew art and could use this value in my work. The chances are that if I were more in the stream of literature or a political movement, my enrichment would be the same. I must stop, because soon in my imagination I will be giving many hours a week to each of these major subjects. There is a law of diminishing returns which would soon step in and limit me.

A social worker should know something of art and politics and economics. Undoubtedly most of us do. We went to college and could not help being affected by the facts and fancies of life. Then we went into social work. This life is a dynamic one. It requires all our energies to achieve any goal and while we work the other currents pass by.

On the other hand an executive already participates in too many community-wide projects of a social and civic nature but not necessarily related to his own immediate work. I ask any executive to list the projects he is in, or has been in, or will be

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d to be in. The list is remarkable. Let me enumerate a in which my fellow executives have memberships: Rotary b, Kiwanis Club, Civitan Club, Lion's Club, City Club, imist Club, churches, alumni groups, lodges.

ifty-seven varieties of luncheon clubs, committees on every- g from Amygdalopathy to Zoomorphism and in addition, ɔably all of the first list that I enumerated. In one day I the oportunity to participate in three committee meetings widely different subjects. I took the easiest way out and it to none. This certainly did not affect the committees but e me a feeling of moral superiority that I had been strong ugh to resist a three-fold attack. If I were engaged in only ew committeeships or projects, I know and affirm most mnly that I would work on them faithfully and I hope lligently. Being on many times that number, I dabble a little and a little there and really do very little constructive k outside of my own job, for no other reason than that there too many things to do. I feel guilty that I do not accomp- more but know that the penalty of ambition is to be asked ɔarticipate in so many affairs that all will be neglected.

n view of my statements, you will think it most curious me to advocate the formation of another society. I do ocate it and ask for your memberships—The Society for the ɔlition of Useless Clubs, Committees and Activities.

would have all communal projects presented to my new ety and put the acid test to them. Is your activity necessary? it duplicating some other work? Are its proceedings con- ted efficiently? Just between us, is it a "dumb" sort of thing? test would increase the mortality rate in the field, but what seful citizen I would turn out to be!

ɹisten to a few experiences that I have had that make my v society a going concern. Once I was invited to talk before roup of women. It was some sort of afternoon reforming iety. The invitation came six months in advance. My name s printed in an imposing booklet along with a dozen others the series. I was told that the audience would be stupendous size and colossal in intellect. Naturally, I prepared. This s to be different from the usual extemporaneous address. ıe fateful day arrived. The day before I had my new suit ssed. I presented myself on the minute to the chairman. ıere were four or five ladies in a small room.

'Shall we go to the assembly hall?" I asked after the first v questions about the weather had been answered.

'Assembly hall—hell." That's what she started to say, I agine, but did not say it. "No, we will speak here."

I spoke forty minutes to these five women on a subject they ew nothing about and probably would do nothing with.

Another time I attended a committee meeting. The chairman nbled with papers, lacked decision and did nothing right. terwards, on the way out, he said, "What was the purpose the committee meeting, anyway?" Again I broke speed ords to go to a meeting where the chairman asked twelve ed and busy men to list names for committees that would mber several hundreds of citizens. This experience is uni- rsal. Nobody seems to do much about it.

So I get back again to the issue after a few digressions. I ɔuld have the executive participate in as many community- de projects of a general, social and civic nature but not cessarily related to his immediate work, as he can find time r, providing the activity is justifiable.

No Longer a Joiner

By WALTER J. CARTIER

NY executive should avoid getting tied up to outside or- ganizations in such a way that they gradually use up most the time which he might better spend in organizing and omoting his own work.

I have had some experience along this line and find it is very sy to be a "joiner." Almost any organization welcomes into its membership a man or woman with the capacity to put over a program. They do not hesitate to make unreasonable demands on him, to such an extent that he is very soon swallowed up, and loses his identity with his own work.

Any executive who accepts an office in several organizations is doing an injustice, first to the organization, second to his work, and last to himself. A man cannot well serve a number of different organizations, and at the same time do justice to the task for which he is being paid from tax or community funds. I can see no objection to a man joining any organization he can afford to belong to, but I draw the line at holding offices or taking active responsibilities in these organizations.

We should always ask ourselves, in giving of our time or service, "Would I be willing to give this personal service to any other organization or individual in the city; and can I afford the time from the promotion of my work?"

It is a temptation for executives possessing attractive personalities and ability to mix with people, to capitalize on these, to gain personal prestige and popularity. Nothing advances such a program so readily as membership in many outside organizations. The executive becomes known as a good fellow, his fame spreads throughout the country and his name becomes known in other cities, all at the expense of the job he was engaged to do. Then what happens? Along comes another city and steals him away. That may be grand for the executive, but it is not so helpful to the organization he leaves; nor to the organization that takes him, for ere long they too will discover that he is a "joiner." Nor is it to the ultimate benefit of the executive, for the day may come when he is invited in addition to his other outside activities, to join the bread line.

How Much Do Letters Cost?

WHEN he was purchasing consultant for the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, Charles P. Houseman worked out the comparative costs of typewritten and multigraphed letters. "Figures show the impossibility of producing a typewritten letter for less than thirty-five cents," he said. "On the other hand, mimeographed letters can be produced for the nominal cost of five cents. The cost of the typewritten letter cannot be materially reduced, for we are contending with time as an element of the expense. In mimeographing we are dealing with cost of operation and materials." Mr. Houseman thinks that if social agencies will pool their requirements for mimeograph paper, the bulk order will reduce the cost almost fifty per cent over a period of two years.

Plating the Announcements

"HAVE addressograph plates made of any messages, announcements or notices which are sent out regularly and which are brief enough to go on an addressograph plate," writes John Hall, director of the Community Chest, Seattle, Washington. "When we want a supply of these cards we simply run them through the addressograph. This is quicker and easier than typing, multigraphing or mimeographing the message which appears on the back."

Testing a Charitable Gift

A CHARITY INVESTMENT CHART aimed to help the prospective giver determine the value of an investment in philanthropy has been prepared by the John Price Jones Corporation, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. The heading states: "It applies the principles of common sense and of good business judgment to giving. It is based upon the results of long experience in financing worthy institutions and public movements. New appeals as well as projects long contributed to, may be tested by it. Use the Chart to weigh statements made by sponsors, or by the prospectus of any cause. The facts here sought are fundamental."

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

For Negro Achievement

AWARDS for distinguished achievement among Negroes in 1930 have been announced by the Harmon Foundation. An award of a gold medal and $400 will be made in each of eight fields: literature, music, fine arts, business and industry, science and invention, farming and rural life, education, religious service. The awards, now offered for the fifth and final year, are open to American Negro men and women. Nominations must be filed by September 2, 1930, with Hannah Moriarta, 105 E. 22 Street, New York.

To Peru and Points East

AN American delegation headed by Katharine F. Lenroot, assistant chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, attended the Pan American Child Welfare Congress at Lima, Peru, July 4 to 11. Among the delegates were: Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, University of Chicago; Neva R. Deardorff, Welfare Council of New York; J. H Mason Knox, Jr., Maryland Department of Health; Rev. C. H. Leblond, Cleveland; Herbert E. Chamberlain, Minneapolis; Dr. John D. Long, Dr. C. R. Eskey and Dr E. Blanche Sterling, U. S. Public Health Service; Bess Goodykoontz, U. S. Department of Interior; Judge Kathryn Sellers, Washington, D. C; Dr. Clara E. Hayes, American Child Health Association.

Among those attending the International Hygiene Congress in Dresden was Bernard S. Coleman, executive secretary, Hudson County (N. J.) Tuberculosis Society, as a representative of the National Tuberculosis Association; also Evart G. and Mary S. Routzahn of the Russell Sage Foundation. Philip P. Jacobs, publicity director of the National Tuberculosis Association and Dr. B. S. Pollak of Jersey City attended the meeting of the National Tuberculosis Union at Oslo, Norway.

Those attending the International Prison Congress at Prague, August 26-30, will include Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, of Hoboken, U. S. Representative of the Congress; W. J. Ellis, Commissioner of Public Welfare, State of New Jersey; and Franklin Briggs, superintendent of Thorn Hill School, Pennsylvania.

Paul U. Kellogg conducted a round table at the recent seminar in Mexico City under the auspices of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Mexico. Arthur Kellogg was granted four months leave of absence by the board of directors of The Survey in recognition of twenty-five years service and is roaming about Europe accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg.

Here and There

JUNE saw the golden wedding of one of the pioneer leaders of the National Conference of Social Work—the fiftieth anniversary in Indianapolis of the wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Amos Butler. Over two hundred guests joined them in celebrating the anniversary. For a quarter of a century Dr. Butler was secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana, and the record of his achievements is written not only in brick and mortar, and in a wide range of progressive statutes in the field of penology, child welfare, the care of the insane, but also in the standards and scope of public administration throughout the commonwealth.

A NEW PAROLE BOARD for New York State was appointed recently by Governor Roosevelt. Judge Irving Goldsmith of Saratoga Springs is chairman. Other members are Bernard J. Fagan, chief probation officer, New York City Children's Court and Frank Hascome of Troy. Sanford Bates, superintendent of federal prisons, to whom Governor Roosevelt offered appointment, was unable to accept.

IN ORDER to avail itself of American expert opinion in matters of public health organization for application in its health work in Palestine, Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, has invited ten prominent physicians and a consulting engineer to act as an advisory committee to Hadassah. The group will be known as the Public Health and Medical Reference Board of Hadassah. Dr. Louis I Harris, former Health Commissioner of New York, is chairman of the board, and Abel Wolman of Baltimore, sanitary engineer, is secretary.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION announces an open competitive examination for Assistant Economist (social statistics) with entrance salaries ranging from $2600 to $3100 a year. Vacancies to be filled by this examination are in the U. S. Children's Bureau for duty in Washington or in the field. Requirements for entrance are (1) college graduation with work in statistics and in sociology, economics or social service administration and (2) paid experience in social work or in statistical research in social sciences. Applications must be filed with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, not later than August 20, 1930.

THE WELFARE COUNCIL of New York and the City Recreation Committee, for eight years the co-ordinating group for fifty organizations interested in non-commercial recreation, have been merged. Two committees, one representing the Welfare Council and headed by Henry G. Barbey, and the other, representing the Recreation Committee and headed by Lee Hanmer, arranged the merger. Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich House, who has been chairman of the City Recreation Committee, and the other officers of the committee, will hold comparable positions in the council, where the committee becomes a section of the Division on Recreation, Education and Neighborhood activities.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMITTEE ON PE AFFAIRS has merged with the Pu Charities Association of Pennsylvania. T is a step toward the coordination of w in Pennsylvania of public and priv agencies, particularly as it affects the tr ment of adult offenders and children difficulty with the law. The Penal Aff Committee becomes the Pennsylvania C mittee on Penal Affairs of the Pu Charities Association and retains its st wide council and board of directors central executive committee of the Pu Charities Association as follows: Dr. Lo N. Robinson, Swarthmore, Chairman; M Samuel S. Fels, Philadelphia; Mrs. H rison S. Morris, Philadelphia; Frank Ingersoll, Pittsburgh, Chairman, West Penna. Branch.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MENT HYGIENE EXECUTIVES was organized duri the National Conference of Social Work Boston. Officers were elected as follo President, Dr. Henry B. Elkind, Ma Society of Mental Hygiene; Vice-Preside Dr. P. M. Hincks, Canadian National Co mittee for Mental Hygiene; Secreta Treasurer, Dr. V. C. Branham, New Yo State Committeeon Mental Hygiene.

EDWARD T. DEVINE, who is now direct of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demo stration, New York City, has been appoint executive director of the newly organiz Housing Association of the City of Ne York (see The Survey for July 15, p. 33 Mr. Devine who is now abroad, will beg his work in the fall. Meanwhile, he w use his trip to make studies of housi projects in Europe.

DR. RUTH WEILAND, director of the Chi Welfare Department of the German R Cross, delivered two lectures recently the New York School of Social Work Social Problems in Germany and The Proposed Solutions, including Social Insu ance in Germany.

ANNA C. PHILLIPS who has assisted D Haven Emerson in hospital and heal surveys in Brooklyn, San Francisco, Loui ville, Memphis, Scranton, Bethlehem, S Louis and Philadelphia, is now establishe as an independent consultant and announc that she is available for studies of facilitie for caring for the sick. Miss Phillips ca be reached at 15 West 12 Street, New Yor

CALIFORNIANS are shocked by the sudde death of Esther de Turbeville, for man years prominent in social work in the sta and recently on the staff of the State D partment of Public Welfare. A children room in the building of the Associate Charities of San Francisco was dedicate to her memory at a recent memori meeting

HELEN MEYER, now on the staff of th United Charities of Chicago, is to becom instructor in case work and supervisor field work in the department of social wor Carnegie Institute of Technology. Th represents the creation of a full tim position in place of the part time arrang ment under which Mary J. R. Condon o the Pittsburgh Associated Charities serve also as instructor of case work.

Conference Elections

Conferences which have held annual meetin during the spring and summer announce electio

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officers as below. Elections at conferences in Boston in June were announced in the Midmonthly; and in the June Midmonthly nouncement was made of elections of Canadian ference, Connecticut, Virginia and New York

ALABAMA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
sident—MYRTLE BROOKS, Montevallo.
Vice-Pres.—R. F. HUDSON, Birmingham.
Vice-Pres.—D. M. WEAKLEY, Birmingham.
retary—S. L. PEAVY, Alexander City.
asurer—SARA AXFORD, Selma.
ecutive Committee Members—DR. CHARLES LINGMAN, Birmingham; DR. LEO BIDGOOD, Tuscaloosa; MRS. A. M. TUNSTALL, Montomery; MABEL CULTER, Montgomery.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
sident—FRANCES SWAIN, Chicago.
e-Pres.—CORA WINCHELL, Teachers College, ew York City.
retary—FRANCES ZUILL, University of Iowa.

ANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS
sident—MRS. G. CAMERON PARKER, Toronto.
t-Pres.—G. B. CLARKE, Montreal.
e-Pres.—C. CALDER, Winnipeg; G. LANTZ, alifax.
norary Sec'y—MARY MCPHEDRAN, Vancouver.
norary Treas.—A. D. HARDIE, Toronto.
n. Secy.-Treas.—JUDGE ETHEL MACLACHLAN, egina.

ANSAS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
sident—HERMAN NEWMAN, Topeka.
e-Pres.—WALTON A. SMITH, Topeka.
retary—LUCY FRANCES JOHNSON, Wichita.
asurer—RANDALL C. HILL, Manhattan.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION
sident—DR. HENRY BOSWELL.
n. Vice-Pres.—HON. HERBERT HOOVER, DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, DR. THEOBALD SMITH.
e-Pres.—DR. STUART PRICHARD, DR. JAMES A. RICE.
retary—DR. CHARLES J. HATFIELD.
asurer—HENRY B. PLATT.

L-PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK
airman—DR. EARL D. BOND.
Vice-Chairman—FRANK A. PFAELZER.
Vice-Chairman—REV. EDWARD J. LYNG.
asurer—LILLIAN GEST.
cy. and Asst. Treas.—CLARA E. FARR.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
esident—RICHARD H. LYLE, Nashville.
e-Pres.—ALICE READ SAXBY, Memphis.
easurer—LUCY RICHARDS HART, Dyersburg.
retary—WILLIAM C. HEADRICK, Nashville.
ecutive Committee—HETTIE STEWART, Chatanooga; MRS. S. M. WILLIAMSON, Memphis; MRS. E. G. RIDDICK, Memphis; A. L. CHAVANNES, Knoxville; ELIZABETH NAIRN, Nashville; T. GRAHAM HALL, Nashville; T. H. HAYNES, Knoxville.

EST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK
esident—DR. T. L. HARRIS, University of West irginia.
ce-Pres.—MARY YEAGER, Charleston.
cy-Treas.—MRS. FRIEND E. CLARK, Morgantown.
unty Welfare Boards—H. L. SNYDER, *chairman.*
stitution Executives—JESSICA LEHMAN, *chairman.*

Personal News

RSCHEL ALT, director of the field department, Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage, Ky., will become executive secretary, Children's Aid Society of St. Louis, September 2.

SEPH C. ASTREDO, for many years chief probation officer, Juvenile Court of San Francisco, and chairman of the local committee during the National Conference of Social Work, 1929, has resigned.

ANCES BACON, has been appointed orthopedic nurse, New York State Dept. of Health. (Info. hru Joint Vocational Service).

. ALFRED BARRY has been appointed superintendent, Juvenile Detention Home, Chicago.

ROY E. BOWMAN is to become assistant director, Welfare Federation of Cleveland on December 1, 1930. His services will be devoted chiefly o vicinity established Group Work Conference of Welfare Federation and its several committees.

SSIE BREEZE, director, Social Service Department of the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, died recently.

ADLEY BUELL, director, Community Chest of New Orleans, has joined the staff of the Association of Community Chests and Councils as field representative.

OISE A. CLEVELAND has been appointed executive secretary, Family Welfare Society, Savannah, succeeding Julia Hopkins.

NSTANCE CRIST has been appointed public health staff field nurse, Palama Settlement, Honolulu, T. H. (Info. thru Joint Vocational Service).

SE L. DIBERT, chief probation officer of Alameda County, California, has been elected president, Probation Officers' Association of California.

KENNON DUNHAM was elected president, Ohio Public Health Association.

JOSEPHINE DURKEE, former assistant director, Division of Public Health Education, New York State Department of Health, died at Hartford, June 2.

J. HOWARD T. FALK, executive secretary, Financial Federation and Council of Social Agencies, Montreal, has resigned to take up similar position at Vancouver, B. C.

ANNE FENLASON, of the training course staff, department of sociology, University of Minnesota, has been promoted to assistant professor.

DR. A. I. FINK has been appointed assistant in the Division of Child Hygiene, Ohio State Department of Health.

C. H. GELLIG, secretary, Community Fund Association, Peoria, Ill., died recently.

DR. FRANK GRAHAM, for the past two years, president, North Carolina Conference of Social Work, is the newly elected president, University of North Carolina.

HELEN HANCHETTE, associate general secretary, Cleveland Associated Charities, has been appointed chairman of the newly created National Committee on Ethics of the American Association of Social Workers.

MARK H. C. HAYLER, executive secretary, World Prohibition Federation and Daisy Florence Warin were married in London, July 2.

FLORENCE HOLLIS and BEATRICE IRVING were awarded fellowship at Smith College for post-graduate study in social work.

MRS. ANTONIO GONZALEZ, prominent in work with Catholic Big Sisters, received an honorary degree from Fordham University.

JANE HUFFORD, for many years publicity director, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, died suddenly in May. She has long been active in national social work publicity and leaves an enviable record of achievement.

ELIZABETH S. JOHNSON, formerly with Bureau of Women and Children, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, has been appointed field secretary, New York Consumers' League.

DR. EDWARD L. KEYES, president, American Social Hygiene Association, has been appointed consultant on venereal diseases, New York City Health Department.

HELEN KIENZLE, has been appointed second vocation secretary in public health nursing, Joint Vocational Service, New York City.

DR. EDWARD A. LANE, formerly assistant director of communicable diseases, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, has joined the Westchester County (N. Y.) Health Department as director of communicable disease control.

MANFRED LILLIEFORS, formerly secretary, Social Welfare League, Reading, Pa., now executive secretary, Family Welfare Society, Bridgeport, Conn.

CLARA L. MCCOMB, formerly executive secretary, Family Welfare Association, Springfield, Mass., has been appointed executive secretary, Charity following the sudden death of S. Lillian Clayton, acting president.

CHRISTOPHER C. THURBER, director, Near East Relief, died recently at Athens, Greece. Organization Society, Hartford, Conn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

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HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. Accounts anywhere handled. Completed letters returned by express for local mailing.

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MARY MCCOSHAM, has been appointed field representative, Mid-Western Division, American Red Cross.

D. MCL. MCDONALD has resigned as secretary, Community Chest of Columbia, S. C.

ADJUTANT GEORGE MCLAUGHLIN, Salvation Army, formerly stationed at Clearfield, Pa., has been transferred to Middletown, N. Y.

ELIZABETH MARVEL has been appointed to staff, Worcester Child Guidance Clinic.

FRANCES MEADER, formerly of St. Louis, has been appointed agent for dependent children at Herkimer, N. Y.

WINIFRED MO, formerly field worker, State Department of Health, Calif., is now executive secretary, Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, Phila.

MABLE E. MODE, has been appointed director, Boys' Department, Central Howard Association, Chicago.

ELIZABETH MULHOLLAND, formerly case worker, Children's Department, Catholic Charities, Washington, D. C., has been appointed supervisor, Family Department, same organization, succeeding Gertrude Marron, resigned.

VIRGINIA MURRAY has resigned her temporary duty as executive, Crime Prevention Bureau, New York and has resumed her former post as executive secretary, Travelers Aid Society, New York.

JAMES T. NICHOLSON, formerly on staff, National Headquarters, American Red Cross, has been appointed manager, Chicago Chapter.

ELMA OLSEN; has been appointed chief social worker, Child Guidance Clinic, New Orleans.

JAMES W. PHILLIPS, formerly probation officer, Richmond Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, has joined the staff, Virginia State Department of Public Welfare, succeeding Frank Cavedo.

MARGARET BROWNING PIERCE has been appointed health supervisor, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

BERNETA PLATT has been appointed secretary, Bureau on Mothers Milk and Section on Pediatric Clinics, Children's Welfare Federation, N. Y. C.

HENRY S. PRITCHETT resigned, Aug. 1, as president, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, after twenty-five years service.

STUART A. QUEEN, formerly professor of sociology, University of Kansas and author of Social Pathology, has been appointed associate secretary, Detroit Community Union.

NORA REYNOLDS has resigned from the Child Health Education Service, National Tuberculosis Association.

JANE DEETER RIPPIN has resigned after eleven years active service as national director, Girl Scouts, Inc.

MABEL J. RAE has resigned as general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Troy, N. Y., to become general secretary, Y.W.C.A., Calcutta, India.

WALTER SCHAFER, formerly executive secretary, Charity Organization Society, Hartford, has been appointed, assistant superintendent, Department of Public Charities, Hartford.

GERTRUDE SPRINGER, formerly managing editor, Better Times, has been elected chairman, New York Social Work Publicity Council. Vice-chairman is Dwight Anderson, National Tuberculosis Association, and secretary, Florence Seder, Cleanliness Institute.

DR. GEORGE DAVID STEWART, New York City, has been appointed to N. Y. State Board of Social Welfare, succeeding James B. Murphy, resigned.

FLORENCE L. SULLIVAN, formerly supervisor, Department of Children's Institutions, Ohio State Department of Public Welfare, has joined staff, National Probation Association as field secretary in nation-wide study of juvenile detention homes.

T. L. SWANDER has been appointed executive secretary, Montclair (N. J.) Council of Social Agencies, succeeding Robert T. Lansdale, resigned.

FRANK J. TAYLOR, Brooklyn, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City, succeeding Bird S. Coler, retired.

LOGAN THOMAS has been appointed to staff, Joint Committee for Homeless, Welfare Council of New York City.

ELNORA THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon, was elected president, American Nurses Association at the recent biennial convention, Milwaukee. Miss Thompson was first vice-president and

GERTRUDE VAILE, former president, National Conference of Social Work, will join staff, department of sociology, University of Minnesota, in September, as associate director of training course for social and civic work.

CHARLOTTE VON STEIN, formerly with Erie County Board of Child Welfare, now with Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

PIERCE WILLIAMS has been appointed executive secretary director, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

KATHERINE H. WOLF, has been appointed agent, Dutchess County, New York Catholic Charities, succeeding Margaret A. Cline.

ELIZABETH WYATT, formerly on staff, Department of Institutions and Agencies, State of New Jersey, has been appointed state superintendent, Board of Children's Guardians, succeeding Frances Day, deceased.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contributions.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director: Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Boswell, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.: of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Education

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of, the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 1440 Broadway, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

Recreation

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Brauncher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

National Conferences

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Mirian Van Waters, Ph.D., president. New York, N. Y.; Howard R. Knight, sec'y, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, O. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Boston (Hotel Statler), June 8-14, 1930. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by vountary contributions. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director; Charles B. Hayes, Field Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and represent Protestant church women in national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.
Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary
Religious Work for Indian Schools
Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary
Adela J. Ballard; Western Supervisor
Womens interdenominational groups state and local—are promoted.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 27 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland, S. M. Cavert and Rev. J. M. Moore, Sec's.; 105 E. 22d St., New York City.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, Rev. E. R. Clinchy, Sec.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Dav Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Aven New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign-born, Indian, colored and younger girls. has 103 American secretaries at work 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman
Department of Service for Foreign Born For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Secretary
Department of Farm and Rural Work Mrs. Abraham H. Arons, Chairman; Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Secretary. Program education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

Pamphlets and Periodicals

Inexpensive literature which, however important does not warrant costly advertising, may be advertised to advantage in the Pamphlets and Periodicals column of Survey Graphic and Midmonthly.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Religious Organizations

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES— 347 Madison Avenue. New York City. Composed of 360 elected representatives from local Y.M.C.A's. Maintains a staff of 135 secretaries serving in the United States and 142 secretaries at work in 32 foreign countries. Francis S. Harmon, President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman, General Board; Fred W. Ramsey, General Secretary.

William E. Speers, Chairman Home Division. R. E. Tulloss, Chairman Personnel Division. Thomas W. Graham, Chairman Student Division. Wilfred W. Fry, Chairman Foreign Committee.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Child Welfare

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA— C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on admnistration; to furnish informaton. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

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(*Continued from page* 441) can be offset by transmuting the past good into a present better. With a sympathetic outlook upon the young and the old, he finds need for the old to seek salvation by identifying themselves with the young and would lessen the strains, bringing about more mutual understanding. To the spirit of the youth with all its energy, hope and idealism, he would plead for more joint effort with the old in changing the world. The seven essays merit reading because they have been written by a remarkable man who has been able to hold fast to the spiritual ideals in the midst of spiritual disorder.

IRA S. WILE, M.D.
New York City

The Greeks in College

TO THE GODS OF HELLAS: *Lyrics of the Greek Games at Barnard College, edited by Helen Erskine. Columbia University Press.* 140 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

SOMETIMES college students surprise their teachers (and themselves) by taking the dry stuff of text books and study halls and transforming it into something fresh and vital. Such a campus miracle is the annual spring festival at Barnard College, begun more than twenty-five years ago as an informal sophomore-freshman athletic contest, with a competition in poetry, and developed year by year into a blend of poetry, music, dance, costume and athletics. The essential youth and charm of the festival is caught in this collection of Greek Games lyrics. Aside from its authentic loveliness of word and rhythm, this unusual book of college verse is interesting because of the eagerness with which these young moderns have reached back to the Greek tradition and re-stated it in their own terms.

BEULAH AMIDON

A Summary of Thirty Years

WIDER HORIZONS: *The New Map of the World, by Herbert Adams Gibbons. Century.* 402 *pp. Price* $3.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

AT one time Mr. Gibbons was professor of political economy at the Robert College in Constantinople. Then came the Balkan and World Wars when he turned war correspondent. Since then he has written many books on international subjects and characters. He is a journalist with an expansive and liberal viewpoint; one of those journalists who keeps his ear to the ground and his eyes open to a good purpose. This adds a touch of validity to his writing, but it is the validity of good reporting. As the title indicates, he is looking into the future. He does it by summing up the general progress in many fields, taking account of about everything that has happened the past thirty years and indicating mostly by implication what it may mean. The future he visions is bright, very bright, leading to internationalism. Everywhere isolation is being broken down and people are being induced by the forces of art, science, trade, education, and so on, to look toward the wider horizons. Naturally, the disposition of so many subjects, labor movements, women's movements, youth movements, peace movements, and what not, is very sketchy. But taken as a whole, the book gives a pretty complete picture.

NELS ANDERSON
Seth Low Junior College

As a Man Dresses

EARLY AMERICAN COSTUME, *by E. Warwick and H. C. Pitz. Century.* 319 *pp. Price* $4.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Century Library of American Antiques, edited by Waldo R. Browne, includes comprehensive monographs interestingly written and splendidly illustrated on early American pottery and china, on furniture and on glass. Others are promised. This particular volume deals with the apparel of men and women, beginning with the earliest white settlers in North America in Jamestown in 1607, and tracing the main developments thereafter through all of the colonies down to the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the dress of a period one may read the dominating spirit of an age, whether that be independence or subservience to authority, individualism or imitation, the worship of youth or of age, joyousness or pessimism, of carelessness or formality, of wealth or of poverty, of health or disease, of progress or decadence.

In this sense, Warwick and Pitz have written a textbook in social history, but they are apparently more interested in the artistic phases of its development. Frequent opportunities for social interpretations of the changes of costume are al-

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lowed to slip by with scant or no mention. It is the cross-sections of the fashions rather than their onward movements that impress the authors. The layout of plates and figures no doubt makes what a printer would call a fine balance of reading matter for each illustration, but the reader must waste precious time in turning backwards to find the illustrations to which the text refers. Despite these criticisms, the book is a splendid piece of work and may be highly recommended to the general reader as well as to the specialist in applied art and American antiques. PAUL H. NYSTROM
Professor of Marketing, Columbia University

RUN OF THE SHELVES
A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

PUBLIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM: DOCUMENTS, *by George I. Gay with the collaboration of H. H. Fisher. 2 Volumes. Standard University Press. 1145 pp. Price $10.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

INVALUABLE reference volumes containing the full text of 680 documents pertaining to the work of the Hoover Commission, which an official of the British Foreign Office once described as a "piratical state organized for benevolence."

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING—*A Complete Manual for Police. Committee on Uniform Crime Records, International Association of Chiefs of Police. 464 pp. Price free on request postpaid of The Survey.*

A THICK volume offering "a complete work program and manual for the guidance of police departments and of state and national statistical agencies."

EDWARD LIVINGSTON TRUDEAU, *by Grace T. Hallock and C. E. Turner. 168 pp. Price $1.12 postpaid of The Survey.*

DESIGNED for boys and girls in their early 'teens, this volume comes as a third in a health hero series, following lives of Louis Pasteur and Edward Jenner. The authors, both of whom are well-known for their skill in making health education interesting, suggest that the text will be useful as supplementary reading in public schools, and in conjunction with high-school courses in hygiene, general science, home economics, home nursing, social science and civics.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, *by W. Stull Holt. Service Monographs of the U. S. Government. No. 53. Institute for Government Research of the Brookings Institution. 224 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE HISTORY, activities and organization of the Census.

HOW AMERICA LIVES, *by Harry W. Laidler. League for Industrial Democracy. 54 pp. Price 15 cents postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ATTEMPT to summarize some of the main evils that are widespread in our economic life pertinent to child labor, unemployment, inadequate wages, waste, illiteracy, etc., set down in a brief resumé, to be supplemented by other studies in this field.

THE HOME-OWNER'S MANUAL, *by Dorothy and Julian Olney. Century. 240 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS BOOK takes the house after it has been built and carries it on from that point through the various processes essential to turn it into a home. It will tell you what you want to know about both exteriors and interiors, from matching wallpapers to garden trellises.

PERSONAL HYGIENE FOR NURSES, *by Seneca Egbert. F. A. Davis. 347 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ESPECIALLY written for the student nurse, discussing disease and health with guideposts to direct the reader into the right paths of personal hygiene.

GROUP LIFE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, *by Ernest H. Shideler. Holt. 467 pp. Price $1.68 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ATTEMPT to present in simple terms the fundamentals requisite for a highschool course in group and social problems. The keynote of the book is how to live the group life as a good citizen successfully.

THE MATERIALS OF LIFE, *by T. R. Parsons. W. W. Norton. 288 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A GENERAL discussion of the new science of biochemistry. The Scientific Book Club selection for May.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, *by William Bennett Monro. Macmillan. 197 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE TEXT and general meaning and implications of the Constitution of the United States. It does not, of course, go into a full legal interpretation, but it should be very useful for school use and for general reference.

CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, *by Loomis Havemeyer and others. Macmillan. 551 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A REVISION based on Van Hise's The Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States.

STUFF, *The Story of Materials in the Service of Man, by Pauline G. Beery. D. Appleton. 504 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE STORY of the complex arrangements of matter which go to make up the materials of modern life, including the history of chemical, biological and physical discoveries and inventions. Interestingly and fully illustrated.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF DISEASE, *by Percy Hall. 4th ed. C. V. Mosby Company. 248 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MENTAL RADIO, *by Upton Sinclair. Albert & Charles Boni. 239 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

UPTON SINCLAIR turns to a new field in describing his own and his wife's experiments with mental telepathy.

BEYOND AGNOSTICISM, *by Bernard Iddings Bell. Harper's. 170 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A RELIGIOUS Book Club selection for May, and a good one. Mr. Bell makes a pilgrimage all the way from mechanism and agnosticism to a ringing statement of the conviction that a man can be modern and scientific and still keep faith with God by following Christ. Indeed, one doubts if a man can truly follow Christ today without being modern and scientific. Not a good book for lazy minds.

THE CITY'S CHURCH, *by H. Paul Douglass. Friendship Press. 244 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. DOUGLASS made a most careful synopsis of an amazing amount of factual material, and published it under the title "How To Study The City Church." This book, a logical sequel, gives his own reasoned conclusions, and people who wonder about the future of the church in the great and growing city will be encouraged and helped by this volume in particular.

THE SECRETARY'S HANDBOOK, *a Manual of Correct Usage, by Sarah Augusta Taintor and Kate M. Monro. Macmillan. 372 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

GOOD USAGE, like other forms of good taste, shifts so gradually but so steadily that we must constantly be revising our standards to remain in the elegant middle ground between obsolescence and incorrectness. This new manual is supposedly for secretaries because in their hands lies the usage of our clericalized age, but it would be useful to any who have to do with writing.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF AN ENGLISH VILLAGE (CRAWLEY, HAMPSHIRE), 909-1928, *by Norman S. B. Gras and Ethel C. Gras. Harvard Economic Studies 34, Harvard University Press. 730 pp. Price $7.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FROM THE time of the Roman Church and Danish invaders to a life in which Canadian wheat, Australian meat, and American moving-pictures play important parts, a thousand years of an English village have been scrutinized in detail. A valuable book, though too documentary for the lay reader.

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